The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO 105. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON .. ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5909	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA	1205	Thu. 10th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA	2185	Fri. 4th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	,, 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "Virawa" 3,360 tons, on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

3rd July, 1913.

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THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

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DIRECTORS.

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
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RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates urio acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SPECIAL POLICIES AND LOW QUOTATIONS FOR:—

Fire	Burglary
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INSURANCES.

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(Next to Eastern Bank)
POST BOX No. 112.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.—G. M. ROSE.

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NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
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SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
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Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

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INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Wadia, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground being a portion of the land Registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 16342 and New Survey No. 3650, situate, lying and being at Byculla, Parel Road, in Albian Terrace, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 714 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Fazandar under No. 3 and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 7437 (la) and 7437 (ld) Street No. 25A. and 25D. and bounded on the East by a private passage common to the premises now being described and the property formerly of late Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata and now of Gaimai Nalvali, on the West by the aforesaid Parel Road, on the North by the property of Oomer Peer Mahomed and on the South by the private passage common to the property now being described and the property of the executors of the late Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd of July, 1913.

MESSRS BICKNELL MERWANJI & CO. Purchaser's Attorneys.

0256

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

RAJAS, MAHARAJAS and NOBLEMEN! Splendid opportunity!! Do you want A. D. C., Private Secretary or Smart Companion? Better try once "Mr. B.," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENT AGENTS for the SUN LIFE OF CANADA for Lahore, Delhi and Karachi offices. Pay Rs. 60, plus commission. Only those who know life office routine and can do canvassing should apply. Security Rs. 500.

Wanted 10 life insurance canvassers on pay Rs. 50 to 100, plus commission; guarantee required.

Wanted agents on commission in all districts of Upper India and Sindh. Apply to, THE CHIEF AGENT, Sun Life of Canada, Lahore. 0234

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, o/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Airy and Spacious RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and OFFICE ROOMS at the Katholo Building, Beef Lane, Parsi Bazar Street. Suitable for Europeans and Eurasians. Apply to THE RECEIVER High Court, Bombay. 0255

Statement of Account of Khoja Sajunbhoy Meherally's Girls' School for Khojas for the year 1912.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Donation Account ..	..	51,500, 0 0	By Investment Account—		
To Interest Account—			Moiety of cost against purchase of building	7,500 0 0	
Balance on 31st December 1911 ..	7,398 13 1		Government Promissory Notes of 3½ per cent. for Rs. 49,000 deposited with Bank of Bombay	48,918 2 0	
Interest on Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 49,000 up to 31st December 1912	1,715 0 0		Furniture Account ..	552 12 0	
		9,113 13 1	Amount of interest to be collected up to 31st December 1912..	344 15 3	
To Cash borrowed from Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana	....	275 0 0			57,319 13 3
			By Disbursement Account—		
			Salaries at school, printing and stationery charges Bank's commission, silks and cords purchased and Municipal taxes	....	1,753 2 0
			By Cash Account—		
			Cash with Bank of Bombay	1,746 10 11	
			Cash with Honorary Secretary	59 2 11	
					1,805 13 15
Total ..	....	60,888 13 1	Total	....	60,888 13 1

Certified that to our belief the above is the true Statement of Account of Khoja Sajunbhoy Meherally's Girls' school as made out from their ledger books.

(Sd.) Abdoolabhoy Lalljee
(Sd.) Abdoolabhoy Hoosein.
(Sd.) Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy.
(Sd.) Fazul Dostmahomed Allana. Trustees.

Bombay 22nd January 1913,

Statement of Account of Khoja Sajunbhoy Meheralibhoy's Charitable Dispensary for Khojas for the year 1913.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Donation Account ..	....	88,520 0 0	By Investment Account		
To Interest Account—			Moiety of cost against purchase of building ..	7,500 0 0	
Balance on 31st December 1911 ..	7,467 11 8		Furniture account ..	3 1 0	
Interest on Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 84,000 upto 31st December 1912	2,940 0 0		Government Promissory Loan 3½ per cent for Rs. 84,000 and Port Trust Bond for Rs. 1,000 deposited with Bank of Bombay	84,931 4 0	
Interest on Port Trust Bond for Rs. 1,000 upto 31st December 1912	40 0 0		Amount of Interest to be collected upto 31st December 1912	621 11 8	
		10,447 11 8			93,74 0
			By Disbursement Account—		
			Salaries medicines printing charges Bank's commission and sundry expenses for 1912	....	2 9 7 4 2
			By cash Account		
			Cash with Bank of Bombay	2,515 8 6	
			Cash with Honorary Secretary	110 14 4	
					2,626 6 0
Total ..	....	98,947 11 8	Total ..	....	98,947 11 8

Certified that to our belief the above is the true Statement of Khoja Sajunbhoy Meherally's Dispensary as made out from their ledger books.

(Sd.) Abdoolabhoy Lalljee
(Sd.) Abdoolabhoy Hoosein.
(Sd.) Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy.
(Sd.) Fazul Dostmahomed Allana. Trustees.

Bombay 22nd January 1913.

AUCTION SALE

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of TIMBER; CAKE WALK COMPLETE WITH MOTOR-ALPINE RAILWAY CARS etc., at the Maidania, Cruikshank Road.

Under instructions from the Directors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd July at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place.

All the wood on the ground of the Maidania including Poone wood 6 by 4, 10 by 4 12 by 14, from 6 feet to 28 feet, deal wood outer fencing, turnstiles, Cake walk complete with motor, Alpine Railway cars, planks of the Alpine Railway original cost £1,000, planks of the House of Nonsense etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed from the ground within 2 days from sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH PROVISIONS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Akbarally Mulla Abdul Kader and others, traded under the name of Abdul Husain and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 4th inst. at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), at the shop at Kasai Moholla, next to the Musjid, opposite Crawford Market, the remaining stock of provisions, such as jam, biscuits, tart fruits, scent, soap, oils, confectionery, etc., and the furniture of the shop, etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

Goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, blackwood mirrored wardrobe, meatsafes, teakwood cushion seats, hatstands, wall brackets, glass screens, dressing, wash hand and writing tables, phonographs, iron safes and etc.

(At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Light rubber-tyred Brougham.

Property of a European gentleman:—1 Siddeley 12 h.p. four forward gears and reverse. Double Ignition, high tension magnets and battery and coil, electric head light, gas lamp and oil lamps, stepney wheel double glass screen, extra air inlet, side entrance, cape cart hood and side curtains, 810 by 90 tyres, in thorough going order. Has often done trip to Mahableshwar and negotiated the ghats without the slightest difficulty. A very staunch strong car always ready for work and keeps in order.

Property of another European gentleman:—1 single cylender 6 h.p. Humberett motor car 2 seated with hood lamps etc.

CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 251.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

21, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Unmovable Property situate in Chamar Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Jamal, and in exercise of the power of the sale given to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated 26th day of July, 1910, and expressed to be made between the said Ahmed Jamal of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, as also in pursuance of the liberty reserved to the mortgagee in that behalf under an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 857 of 1912, wherein the said Ahmed Jamal is plaintiff and the mortgagee the defendant, sell by public auction on Sunday the 13th, day of July, 1913, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chamar Lane, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 231, 231, 270, and New No. C 13756, C 13757, Old Survey Nos. 331, 332, 337, 343, 359, and New Survey No. 8-3594, 9-3595, 3598, 1-2464, 1-3469, and 3492, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 7551, 7552, and Street No. 3-4, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the east by the property of Krishnaji Arjun, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mankorebai, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Ruttonji and Ahmed Hajiani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 252

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons., 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Twice a night at
6-30 and 10.

It is only now
THAT YOU REALISE
The Greatness of
QUO VADIS?
THE WHOLE DRAMA AT EACH SHOW.

THE DERBY
Showing clearly
THE SUFFRAGETTE INCIDENT
and
The "BUMPING" of CRAGANOUR.

Saturday, 5th July.
WONG TOY SUN
(The famous Chinese Magician,)
and his
TALENTED COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 3RD JULY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD SONAPUR CROSS LANE.,

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the mortgagee Mr. Mirza Asaf Abbas Baig and with consent on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum ,in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated, the 14th day of October, 1911, and extended to the deed of further charge dated, the 22nd day of March, 1912, both made between the above named mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece of pension and tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 83 square yards and 1-9th of another square yard bearing Collector's Old No. 127 New No. 1004 (1) Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8179 Municipal C Ward No. 3513 and Street No. 5 bounded on the East by the property of Anandibai wife of Narayen Ambaji on the West by the Property secondly hereinafter described on the North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla.

Secondly:—All that piece of pension and tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 189 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 127 New No. 1005 Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8180 and Municipal C Ward No. 35-14 and Street No. 6 bounded on the East by the property firstly herein before described on the West and North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane, and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla which said premises firstly and secondly described have been consolidated and described in the conveyance to the mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Cross Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, 127, New No. 1004 & 1005 Old Survey No 74, 74 New Survey No. 8179, 8180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 3513, 3514 Street No. 5 and 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Anandibai widow of Narayen Ambaji on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by Sonapur 2nd Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of S. K. Barodawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mancher-shah and Narmadas banker Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their Office at No. 13 Military Square Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Furniture, full size Billiard Table, by John Roberts, Grand Cottage Piano, by Rose and Co., Pianola, real Persian Carpets, Columbia Graphophone, Milch Cow with Calf, large Fowl House, flower baskets on iron stands, etc.

ON SUNDAY, the 6th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Worli Post Office, in the Bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy on Worli Hill, valuable and neat new designed drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English cabinets, silk tapestry, lined Chesterfield sofas, card table, jardineers, revolving and glass door book cases, fret work screens, real Persian carpets, beutwood dining-room arm chairs, dining table, dumbwaiter, sideboard, rich glassware, platedware and crockeryware, mirror double door almyrah, single and double bedsteads, washhand table, dressing table, chival glass, hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, blackwood carved overmantle and teapoys, Columbia graphophone with selected records, sweet-toned ebonized iron-framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., nearly new pianola by Orchestrelle and Co., of London with selected rolls, full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, complete, with accessories. Singapore cane furniture, Milch cow with calf, large fowl house, made to order, nearly new China matting of the whole bungalow, cooking utensils, flower baskets on iron stands, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. CHARLES D. BOYES.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P.S.—The above furniture is used only for two months.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 257

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES,

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored, and sexual vitality effectually stimulated.

These Pearls cure all abnormal discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondent into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

155, Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,

Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRGAON

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."

The best of its kind in India.

Put up in fancy nickel cases.

PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.

C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Also can be had from:—

K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

271

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN AUSTRIA.

"A CRESCENDO OF EXCITEMENT."

"LONG LIVE ITALY."

Mr. H. W. Nevinson wrote in the "Daily Chronicle" from Trieste in mail week:—My first thought was, how Mr. Sidney Webb would enjoy himself here to-day! It was a municipal election, and people actually cared who got in! There was passion, there was indignation. A fervid sub-editor lately described the London season as "a Crescendo of Excitement," and that description exactly fitted Sunday's election to the municipal council here. All the morning one's feelings were suppressed, but the secret agitation of the bosom betrayed itself at every turn. People went about gingerly; they gathered in knots, whispering, gesticulating. The police, in gleaming helmets, blue coats, and white trousers, with a sufficient sword at the side, were already stationed at strategic points. Here and there little squads of real soldiers, with real rifles and the new brown helmet, marched. Down from the citadel strayed a few lanky Bosniaks, newly-enrolled troops, still wearing the fez that once marked the Sultan's servant. No one knew what might happen. A revolver shot had been heard the evening before: the papers reported it. The municipal election had come again, and such an opportunity for bloodshed comes only once every three years. Shooting before night was predicted with considerable confidence.

THE AQUEDUCTS.

It was a question of water-supply, and denunciation raged. Fiery indictments, surpassing the most horrific nightmares of our Public Prosecutors, covered the walls, the hoardings, the public buildings, the very churches. Twenty years long has the water-supply agitated the city's heart. Seven elections have turned upon it, and nothing done. There are rival schemes, rival aqueducts, and bloodthirsty factions wear the badge of neighbouring rivers just as our ancestors incontinently slaughtered for the White Rose or the Red. Are not Timavo and Bistrizza better than all the rivers of Europe? Yes; all patriotic hearts are agreed. But the deadly question comes: which is the better of the two? "No matter what the exacerbated Socialists may say," cry the Liberals, "the Bistrizza is the best river next to the River of God. Our experts say so." "Down with the experts!" cry the exacerbated Socialists (and for a moment Mr. Sidney Webb's joy in the conflict would be clouded). "Down with the experts!" Let us die for the Timavo, sweetest of earthly streams! And, besides, it rhymes with Slavo." At the word we reach the element that is thicker than water.

BLOOD AGAINST BLOOD.

Liberals, Italians—the Italian National Liberal party—all are solid for the liquid of Bistrizza. Socialists, Slavs—the Utopian Internationalists, as their enemies sneeringly call them—all would rather die than quench their thirst at any river but the Timavo. If it were the other way about, the intensity of feeling would be just as violent. "Civil strife arises from small occasions, but great cause." Two unknown rivulets are the occasion; the cause is the hatred of race for race. "Let the love of our country be the instrument and the pledge of our victory over all who attack her, over all who deny her beauty!" So declaim the Italian placards meeting every eye. Slavs and Socialists have no country to love. That is the chief of their crimes. They jabber about Utopia and the Brotherhood of Man—intangible shadows that come home to no patriotic business or bosom, and bring no cash nor comfort there. Down over the mountains the Slavs have come swarming. They have come from Carniola, from Carinthia; from the great plains far north and east they have come. They are eating out the noble Italian stock, just as the foul brown rats of Norway once ate out the fine black rats of old England. Already they encircle the great Italian city like a beleaguering host. Go out into the country barely two miles, and you will find them—Slavs, Slavs, nothing but Slavs! They call themselves Slavs because the word has something to do with "speech." Just like their impudence, to call themselves "speakers," when no human soul can understand a word they say! And all down the Dalmatian coast, as far as Albania, it is the same. Here we stand fast rooted in the memories of Rome's great Empire. Are we to be flooded out by a deluge of unintelligible barbarians that come brimming over the mountain like the foul scum from a boiling pig-wash? Where, then, is civilisation? Where is progress? Where historic fame?

THE MÆNADS.

So in the afternoon's raging dust and heat the crowds stood watching the announcements of the contest posted on the offices of "Il Piccolo" (the "Little 'Un," as we might say). As the shadows grew, suddenly turmoil and outcry arose in a street of the poor. There, in a work-people's eating-house, women were gathered. They stood on chairs, they gesticulated, they denounced, with languishing buttercups sticking in their hair; they issued into the street. They sang, they orated, they defied, they formed procession. In London the journalists would have called them "Mænad Furies," the mob would have stoned them, the police committed them to gaol. But this is a free country. They formed procession; from somewhere they raised the red flag and white heraldic lily of Trieste; they got a man to carry the pole, women hold the flag spread out, and danced and sang in front. Behind them followed all the town, crowd upon crowd, shouting, singing, waving hats. Wide flew all the windows, all the doors as they passed; and from every window and door patriot men and patriot women leaned out to shout and sing, to blow kisses, rapid as a piston's stroke, to wave handkerchiefs, napkins, shawls, sheets, counterpanes, mattresses, anything that could be made to wag. Every flower that grew came raining down; arms were flung wide as though to receive the whole procession in ample embraces. One single street of the endearments would have made a man happy for life. And all for a municipal election!

"LONG LIVE ITALY!"

The Mænads and the crowds swept through all the main streets of the city. At last they poured into the square before the town hall. There, over the porch with classic columns, grave and reverend gentlemen were assembled. Someone stormed upstairs with the red flag, and planted it in their midst. To endless applause, grave gentlemen made inaudible speeches above the whirling tempest of hats. Then on we went to the homes of popular candidates, where paunchy gentlemen with little beards stood out on the balconies and gesticulated. Sunset came; farthing candles illuminated the windows of all the high-piled dwellings; and still the rebellious crowd stormed through the city. Long after dark, under the little moon, it stormed up the steep lanes to the very height of the old citadel, whence, in clear daylight, one can see Italy—Italy herself.

The rebellious crowd, I said. For it was "Italy! Italy! Long live Italy! El viva la Trieste Italiana!" that they cried and sang without ceasing; and on the coats and blouses were pinned ribbons of red, white and green, which made me think of Mrs. Fawcett till I remembered she had taken Garibaldi's colours as the symbol of constitutional behaviour. It was of Italy, of Garibaldi and his Thousand, of unity and a beloved race, that the crowd was thinking. Has it all become an empty dream, one of the few great causes in the world that are really lost? The Austrian police, the Austrian soldiers stood smiling in their places, drew no sword, and fired no shot, confidently, though shooting had been expected. The cry of "Italy! Our Italy!" is slowly changing its meaning. Even the German party has joined the patriots, and shouts for Italy now. The Austrian party has disappeared, merged with the Slavs and those poor "Utopian Internationalists." It is against the Slavs that the relics of Rome are making their stand—against the persistent, multiplying Slavs, the brown rats that slowly devour the world.

And what about the water-supply and rival aqueducts? Of them I've not heard a single syllable.

COURT-MARTIAL TRAGEDY.

SUICIDE OF PROSECUTOR.

Instead of attending a court-martial aboard the Victory in Portsmouth harbour in mail week to prosecute a man on a charge of theft from the naval stores, Engineer-Commander H. Frayer, the officer in charge of the Haslar gunboat yard, committed suicide by drowing.

The inquest was held on June 11th. It was said that the court-martial was held to investigate a charge against a man of stealing 38lb. of copper which, it was alleged, he made into domestic utensils. After the court had assembled, however, intimation was received by signal that Fryer would not be present, and that the Commodore at the Portsmouth Naval Barracks had received a letter from him. That document was not produced at the court-martial, which acquitted the accused man.

The letter was now produced. It was addressed to the Commodore, bearing date the night before the court-martial, and read:—

I regret to state that I shall be unable to attend the court-martial to-morrow. I had no knowledge, and I am absolutely innocent of being a party to or in any way connected with the making of the saucepans, &c. or with any roguery that may have been carried out at the oil fuel works prior to May 13.

After May 13 I found I had a surplus of stores, and in a weak moment I had these hidden, and the transaction had to be bolstered up with lies. Where they are hidden I don't know. Too late I realised what I had done, and I soon was made to feel that I was one of the gang who evidently knew all about the making of the kettles and saucepans, and possibly other roguery.

I am disgraced. My body will be found in Haslar Creek, by the pierhead.—I am, your obedient servant, G. H. Fryer, Engineer-Commander.

Evidence showed that he could not have got into trouble for being in possession of surplus stores. His body was found in the position indicated in the letter, with a pair of heavy dumb-bells tied round his waist. It was said that searchers had that (Wednesday) morning discovered a small quantity of metal, probably worth about £10, buried in the gunboat yard.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, SWITCHBOARDS, VOLTMETERS, AMPEREMETERS,

MOTORS Direct Current. Alternating Current.

For Immediate Delivery.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

Electrical Engineers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west Punjab and local rain elsewhere; Multan has had 1·07", Lahore 0·59" and Sirsa 1·35". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Sirsa and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0·80" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperatures are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0·18" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 0·13" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Jubbulpore. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·28" and Karwar 0·19". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperatures are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0·40" of rain and Aurangabad 0·39". Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather today is the nearly general and fairly heavy rain in the south-western and the central districts of the Punjab. There has also been an increase of rain in the southern half of the Peninsula; precipitation has been fairly general in the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras, and local in Mysore, Malbar and on the north Madras Coast. Light local rain has fallen also in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, south Gujarat and the south-east Central Provinces. In the United Provinces, Allahabad reports moderate rainfall.

Local rain is likely on west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the southern half of the Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras and possibly in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARBA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·0
Do. (1st) ..	93·8	66·5	82	..	..	—0·0
Jask ..	94·5	85·8	74	..	..	—0·05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st) ..	89·3	84·1	85	..	..	—0·25
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102·3	71·5	74	1·07	2·93	+2·30
Rawalpindi ..	97·9	65·6	70	0·03	4·34	+1·93
Lahore ..	97·4	70·2	77	0·59	2·18	+0·11
Sirsa ..	90·3	74·5	85	1·35	2·97	+0·12
Ambala ..	88·6	72·9	65	0·03	10·62	+6·19
Delhi ..	91·5	73·5	69	..	6·35	+2·68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	93·6	75·0	79	0·05	2·37	—0·61
Mainpuri ..	95·3	78·1	71	..	1·61	—2·09
Jhansi ..	99·6	76·5	68	..	0·97	—4·66
Cawnpore ..	93·6	80·0	71	..	5·98	+2·25
Allahabad ..	96·6	79·0	71	0·80	4·82	—0·79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103·1	73·8	65	..	0·82	+0·60
Karachi ..	91·5	83·0	76	..	0·06	—0·06
Ajmer ..	89·1	76·2	86	..	5·66	+3·04
Jaipur ..	92·2	73·1	78	0·08	7·04	+4·55
Kotah ..	95·6	79·6	65	..	3·06	—0·67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	94·5	80·2	66	..	3·70	+1·64
Dwarka ..	90·8	83·2	74	..	1·95	—0·78
Veraval ..	84·1	81·3	87	..	17·50	+13·67
Rajkot ..	95·6	74·3	79	..	9·47	+4·77
Bhavnagar ..	87·6	76·8	83	..	22·63	+18·68
Surat ..	85·9	77·6	91	0·18	20·33	+11·51
Ahmedabad ..	91·6	76·7	90	..	11·72	+6·63
Deesa ..	93·6	77·4	83	..	7·29	+4·85
Neemuch ..	88·4	74·0	89	..	5·98	+1·31
Indore ..	87·6	72·1	84	..	8·17	+1·91
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	91·3	76·8	67	..	9·99	+1·22
Saugor ..	88·3	73·1	80	..	9·78	+2·02
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa ..	92·7	75·1	72	..	5·63	+2·93
Akola ..	95·7	76·0	65	..	7·02	+1·94
Amraoti ..	94·8	76·8	76	..	12·43	+5·31
Nagpur ..	95·2	77·3	70	0·64	12·53	+5·61
Chanda ..	92·5	77·6	76	0·13	9·85	—1·24
Raipur ..	93·7	78·6	73	..	7·22	—2·10
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86·9	80·2	87	0·61	25·85	+5·66
Ratnagiri ..	85·3	74·9	90	0·28	25·49	—5·90
Mormugao ..	85·0	78·2	89	..	30·80	+0·36
Karwar ..	83·2	76·5	95	0·19	31·04	—0·27
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	94·4	70·6	79	0·40	5·29	+0·48
Ahmednagar ..	89·4	67·5	79	..	10·21	+3·60
Poona ..	85·6	70·3	81	..	15·15	+10·47
Sholapur ..	96·8	75·1	72	..	4·76	—0·34
Bijapur ..	93·2	71·3	72	..	3·70	+0·14
Belgaum ..	81·3	66·2	90	..	9·29	+0·20
Aurangabad ..	85·9	70·7	77	0·23	7·88	+2·29
Nizamabad (Indur).	90·9	75·7	70	0·09	6·33	+0·91
Hyderabad ..	93·8	74·7	70	0·02	4·45	—0·31
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84·8	74·8	81	0·34	34·36	—5·39
Calicut ..	84·8	76·1	95	0·66	25·74	—10·53
Cochin ..	85·2	76·2	82	0·02	22·09	—7·90
Colombo ..	85·0	72·5	78	0·70	6·03	—1·83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	93·3	78·2	80	0·75	1·95	—3·69
Bellary ..	97·0	72·8	81	0·64	1·51	—0·64
Cuddapah ..	99·5	75·0	73	0·08	0·34	—2·46
Madras ..	92·0	79·0	72	..	0·13	—2·04
Bangalore ..	86·8	65·3	81	0·23	3·14	+0·02
Coimbatore ..	93·4	72·3	87	0·55	6·93	—0·71
Trichinopoly ..	100·1	73·8	81	0·41	6·84	—0·71
Negapatam ..	94·7	76·2	85	..	0·69	—0·92

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 2.

Rainfall has increased in south Peninsula and Punjab, and decreased in the United Provinces. Pressure distribution is still preventing the Bay current from passing along the Gangetic plain. Temperature is low in Kashmir and Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Punjab, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Deccan; fairly general in Burma, Bengal and South-east Madras; local in Bihar, Central India east, west coast and north Madras coast; a few falls also occurred is east United Provinces, North West Frontier Provinces, east Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat.

Principal amounts:—Moulmein and Myitkyina two inches; Toungoo one; Silchar and Cherrapunji eight; Dhubri and Barisal one and half; Bogra one; Dinajpur two; Jalpaiguri five; Sirsa one and half; Sialkot, Lyallpur, and Montgomery two; Multan one; Malegaon a half; Chittagong one; Mysore and Madura one and half; Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Bellary a half; Salem three; Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in Gujarat and Rajputana, decrease in east and north Punjab.

DRUGGING OF HINDU WOMEN.

Numerous cases having recently been reported of Hindu women being drugged and robbed of all their jewellery in Calcutta and the suburbs, the Commissioner of Police has issued a public notification warning unprotected Indian women, especially those who are engaged as petty traders, from entertaining a man aged about 40 years, whose *modus operandi* is simplicity itself, says the "Statesman." After ingratiating himself into their favour, by supplying them with small sums of money from time to time, he finally administers a certain powerful drug, carefully secreted in sweets. The women go off into a complete state of unconsciousness. He, thereupon, annexes all the jewellery they happen to be wearing at the time and then decamps. In the circular, reference is made to seven specific instances of this particular offence, committed within a short period, in which this same man is alleged to be the culprit. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered to any person or persons apprehending him.

DASHA LAD MITRA MANDAL.

The following telegrams were exchanged between the President of the Mandal and the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on the occasion of "Children's Day":—

To the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla.—"Hearty congratulations and good wishes on this joyous occasion and pray long life and happiness to their Excellencies from Dasha Lad Mitra Mandal, Bombay." Dr. Nagindas Maneklal, President, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.—To the President, Dr. Nagindas Maneklal, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.—"Am directed to convey his Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks to Dasha Lad Mitra Mandal for their kind telegram of congratulations."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Per s. s. "Salsette" to London on 5th July 1913 ;—

Attwood, Mr G R
Aiyar, Mr Sundaram
Alexander, Major W P
Anderson, Capt. R H
Athiin, Mr S
Baldwin, Capt. H L C
Beadon, Lt-Col G C
Bliss, Maj J A
Brooke, Mr A F
Bull, Mr H M
Chatfield, Mr
Chawkeey, Mr H G and Mrs
Coldstream, Maj W M and Mrs
Davidson, Capt W B F
Davidson, Mr John
Dutton, Mr R M L
Deane, Mr A B
Deane, Mr
Ellis, Mr R
Howe, Miss
Hutchinson, Mrs J Hely
Kilby, Mr R G
Kirby, Mr H A
Macnaughton, Hon Florence
McCall, Mr F W
McIntosh, Mr John
Neville, Mr E A
Northcote, Mr H F
Pr. tt, Mr F
Reaney, Capt M F
Short, Mr G R
Sloan, Mr T
Sloan, Miss A B
Smyth, Col J
Stack, Capt G H
Stevenson-Moore, Mr C J
Shaik Sub-Asst Surg, S. S.
Tilney, Lt-Col W A
Tomlinson, Mr G
Watson, Lt-Col M
White, Mr R Milner
Wilford, Miss

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 1st July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·744
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	78·8
Dew Point	,,	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	86·9
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	79·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, SSE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	127
Fall of Rain	inches	0·04
Total fall during month	,,	0·04
Total fall during year	,,	25·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July	,,	0 01

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 2nd July, 1913, was 29·981 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·003 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·158 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	July.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	3	11	3	28	2
		10	36	26	0
Fri.	4	m 11	45	29	0
		11	27 a	26	5
Sat.	5	m 0	27 a	29	7
		m 0	16	26	10
Sun.	6	1	9 a	29	10
		m 1	5	27	1
Mon.	7	1	51	29	8
		m 1	54	29	0
Tues.	8	2	33 a	29	3

1913		Low water.		Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	July.	h.	m.	f.	in.
Thurs.	3	3	52	15	6
		5	3	20	0
Fri.	4	m 4	37	14	10
		5	48 a	19	4
Sat.	5	m 5	23	14	6
		6	31 a	18	8
Sun.	6	m 6	10	14	6
		7	14 a	18	2
Mon.	7	m 6	58	14	11
		7	58	17	9
Tues.	8	m 7	47	15	9
		8	45 a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
3. (Thurs.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20 m.
4. (Fri.)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20 m.
5. (Sat.)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20 m.
6. (Sun.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
7. (Mon.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
8. (Tues.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10· 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

The recent stormy sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies have led to increased consumption of liquids, and some economists are endeavouring to abolish free drinks. When a deputy rises to deliver a set oration coffee and iced water are brought him by a messenger. One of the speaker's neighbours pours him out a cup, and keeps it replenished. There is a buffet in the outer lobby where deputies are supplied gratuitously with beer, wine, spirits, coffee, ices and mineral waters, and in hot weather this is well patronised. As, however, the value of the drinks consumed last year by the 508 deputies was barely £800 (of which £400 went for mineral waters) they cannot be accused of excessive thirst. Parliamentary representatives in Italy receive no pay. Free drinks and free Railway travel are the only privileges they enjoy.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	75 1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·24½
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	84
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·46
Bar Silver Spot	..	26 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27 1/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India selling		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	63 13/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	..	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Bills on madras		Rs 1, 20, 000 at 1/3 31/32
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loans).		87¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4 7/6
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	7 7/8
Interest day to day loans	..	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3 3/8

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 2.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained dull and depressed to-day. The opening rate was Rs. 95-15, but gradually the Market declined and touched Rs. 95-13-6, but the closing rate stood at Rs. 96-14-6 (buyers) for 31st July delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (Guaranteed) were placed at Rs. 105-14 in a lot.

SHARES.

The Share Market maintained a steady tone to-day, though the bulk of the business done was not much.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 555 and Rs. 557-8 for July.

David opened at Rs. 535 for July, but closed at Rs. 538-12.

Indore Malwa improved to Rs. 162-8 for July.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,465.

Colaba stood at Rs. 1,480; Phoenix were quoted at Rs. 162-8.

In Press Shares Indian Cotton were placed at Rs. 140.

Indian Specie Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 65-8 for July.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 202-8 c.d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 95 and Deferred to Rs. 204.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 1.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63⅜; Copper Braziers £78⅝; Yellow Metal 6⅝.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value. Arrivals:—Kish, Abaris.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore, 416 lbs. 85/- ex-ship, Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship, Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship :—Unchanged. Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47 ; Oct. Nov., Antwerp ; Tone Linseed—Done ; firm. Linseed Calcutta 44-9 ; July-August. Firm done. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42/6 July-August ; Antwerp, sellers ; Bombay Cottonseed, 6-16-9, July, August ; Hull Value, firm.

Wheat.—Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-ship, Barletta Russo nominal ; dull. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37/3 ; July August ; London : sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37 ; July August London, sellers, quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9½ ; July-August ; value ; steady.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-2½ sellers ; July, August ; quiet very little biz. : Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India :—Neglected ; German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-4½ ; sellers ; August 9-7 ; sellers ; October, December ; fair biz at rather easier rates. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-7½ sellers ; August ; quiet ; slightly easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay ; no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 30.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	—— ,,
Total Day's Imports	4,600 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier; moderate biz	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market :—Buyers and sellers apart.	
Mid. Americans	6·68 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·45 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug 11·95 Oct. 11·35
New York Official noon call.	Aug 11·95 Oct. 11·36
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug 12·00 Oct. 11·48

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·47	6·41
A. S.	6·39	6·33
S. O.	6·27	6·21
O. N.	6 21	6·15
N. D.	6·17	6·11
D. J.	6·16	6·11
J. F.	6·16	6·11
F. M.	6·18	6·12
M. A.	6·19	6·13
A. M.	....	6·14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	5,600

Future Delivery Prices :— ——

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·41	6·45
A. S.	6·33	6·37
S. O.	6·21	6·25
O. N	6·15	6·19
N. D.	6·11	6·15
D. J.	6·11	6·15
J. F.	6·11	6·15
F. M	6·12	6·16
M. A.	6·13	6·17

Sellers July Aug.

Other prices unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—Quiet; not much doing.

,, "Cloths"—steady; prices firm.

Weft American 54's	11 13/16
,, Egyptian 80's	18½
Tone "Yarns"	Market quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¼
,, 32's B	10⅜
,, 36's W.T.C.	10⅝
,, 36's B	10⅞
,, 42's	12¼
,, American 60's	16¾
,, Egyptian 60's	17⅜
,, 80's	21¼
Barnerpulls Twist	11
Geo Mayalls Yarn	10 15 16
F G F. Tinnevely	5 31/32

Sellers July Aug.

Other prices unchanged

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York, August, 12'06. Previous closing price July 11'98.

Futures at New York, October, 11'39. Previous closing price Oct. 11'38.

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'40. Previous price 12'40.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/8. Previous price 12 3/8

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 12'06. Previous price July 12 42.

Futures at New Orleans October 11'48. Previous price October 11 44.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9⅜

Demand Bills 4'86⅜

Silver Commercial Bars 58⅜

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 2.

The local cotton market is steady with very little doing in actuals by the local mills, who are busy in taking their half-yearly stocks. There is some enquiry by Japanese shippers for New Crop Khamgaum Akola.

Miss Giles report condition 84.8 against a fortnight ago 83.9 whilst her first report was 84.6 so the best authorities more or less agree that improvement in the crop condition during the month of June was very trivial. A leading local authority predicts Bureau 79.5 whereas the estimate of 92 members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 82 per cent. We are afraid that the effect of the Bureau report of acreage and condition due here on the 4th inst., might give a jolt to Bears, or they might be scared, but let us hope not seriously hurt. The cotton world is on the qui vive for the Bureau. Liverpool Exchange will remain open to-morrow Thursday till 6 p.m. instead of 5 p.m. Mr. Theodore Price, who had a poor opinion of the market all this time, wires us "We expect an advance". The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, as usual, will quote only on the 25th of each month until October next, so we quote the ruling market rates for the principal growths.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	..	243	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	255	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple ..	275	..	..	25-1-1914
Do. do.	255	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	294·5	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	292	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	267	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	265	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	271	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	286	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	276	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	267	do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	273	do.
M. G. Bijapore. ..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

July 3.

433. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E Rifles all arms and equipment in possession of members are to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

434. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 4th Instant at 7-30 A. M. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

435. *Inspection.*—The following programme of inspection to be carried out by the Inspector of Volunteers on Monday the 7th July is notified for information:—

7-3 A. M. "G" Company parade, on the Maidan in front of Gymkhana.
Dress.—Mufti.
Afterwards the Armoury.

5. P. M.—Inspect Byculla Cadet Companies near house of correction.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, without arms or accoutrements.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,707-
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	69/8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/12
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank; .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 .. (New Issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/o	40 18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A .. £ {12 B	.. do.	7 o/o 7 o/o	£21 £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	8/-8
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607/8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	890
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,120
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	795
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,480
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	653
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	282/8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	535
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	300
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	557/8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,640
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	370
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hydersabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	162/8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khand

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BALDREY.—June 21st, at Coimbatore, the wife of Mr. Edgar Gerald Singleton Baldrey, of a daughter.

BAYLEY.—June 20th at Court Lodge, Kandapola the wife of R. G. Bayley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WESTWOOD—RULE.—June 18th, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Henry Hacking, B.A., Chaplain, Harry Clarence Westwood, of the Eastern Extension Telegraphs, Singapore, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Westwood, of St. John's Hill, Bangalore, to Wilhelmina Letitia, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Wm. Rule, Madras P.W. Dept. (Retired), of "Craiglinn," Cleveland Town, Bangalore.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ.—At Girgaum, Bombay, Leo Bernard Fernandez, aged 71 years, late of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and father of Rev. Paul Fernandez.

REES.—At Bandikoi, June 17th, George S. Rees, late P.W.I., R. M. Railway, aged 70 years.

PHILLIPS.—On the 2nd July, at Bandra Hill, Julius C. Phillips, aged 79.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football, B. A. C. v All Blacks Cooperage, 5-45.

FRIDAY, July 4.

English Mail Steamer Delta due 6 a.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45.

MONDAY, July 7.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Special General Meeting, Killick Buildings, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 3, 1913.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND BENGAL.

Judging from the tone of the Indian press in Bengal, that Province which has been enjoying a brief period of increasing political calm is once more threatened with a cycle of unrest. The recent attitude and actions of the Government of India have caused a note of alarm to be raised by the Bengalee papers as to the future. It certainly seems as though the Government of India has decided to give the Province its special attention and to exercise control over Lord Carmichael's government to the utmost limit of its powers. It seems to be the intention to take the control and direction of educational policy entirely out of the hands of the local Government. This intention was first indicated by the selection of a Director of Public Instruction for the Province from outside the Educational Service, without consultation of, or at any rate without deference, to the wishes of the local Government. And it was followed by the arbitrary exercise of the Viceroy's power in the refusal to accord approval to the appointment of three university lecturers, on the ground that they had recently taken a prominent part in political agitation. This action of the Government of India, it may be mentioned incidentally, raises a question of grave importance to educational progress in this country. We are not aware that there is any other country in the world where the possession of definite political opinions would be held to debar a man from receiving a university lectureship, and in England at any rate, were such a rule to be applied, some of the most distinguished and valued holders of such posts would be lost to the universities. In the present instance the appointment of the three gentlemen concerned had been made under a Vice-Chancellor, who has always been prominent in his endeavours to prevent university students from associating themselves with political agitation, and one would have thought that the discretion of Sir Ashutosh Mookerji, at least, would have been trusted in this matter. But the Government of India, acting apparently on information which is brought to them independently of the local Government, thought fit to denounce the appointments made by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Governor. The action strikes a blow at the healthy independence of university direction in this country and of the autonomy of local Governments, which comes ill from the government of a Viceroy, who was responsible for the Despatch of August, 1911, and who has hitherto been regarded as a trustee for the traditions of English statesmanship in regard to educational policy and administration. As we have said, however, this is merely an incident in the general attitude both in regard to educational policy and administration and other matters, which the Government of India has recently adopted towards the Government of Bengal. Another incident is the refusal to affiliate to the B. A. standard a mofussil College, whose affiliation had been recommended by the Senate and supported by the Rector, Lord Carmichael. More than this, the whole of the local official influence was exerted on behalf of the raising of the status of the college; yet the Government of India refused to confirm the recommendation. It is now proposed to divest the Calcutta University of the power of recognition of schools and to substitute the school final for the matriculation. It is this last proposal which promises to bring about in Bengal a political agitation, which the leaders threaten will parallel that of the Partition.

The question arises, are the Government of India pursuing a wise course in thus interfering with the discretion, and taking these large questions of policy out of the hands, of a man whose government of the province has been coincident with and has so greatly assisted the subsidence of the Unrest. The germs of unrest in Bengal are no doubt still in existence. Their chronic existence in a country like India, and among a politically ambitious people like the Bengalees is, in fact inevitable. But under which influence are they likely to grow and impregnate the whole body politic? The influence which Lord Hardinge himself brought to India, and which has distinguished the administration of the Province of Bengal under Lord Carmichael's governorship, namely, that of trust and conciliation and recognition of political manhood; or the influence under which the unrest previously grew and flourished, the influence of distrust and repression? It is amazing that such a question should have to be asked as a result of a policy initiated by a Government of which Lord Hardinge is the head. But recent events have shown that the Simla beaureaucrats are anxious to distrust and harass Lord Carmichael in Bengal. Rumours have been rife for some time past that the Government of India contemplate taking steps of a special nature in regard to the epidemic of dacoities, though, the character of the proposals has not transpired. Should they be in the nature, however, of an inquiry to be held over the head of the local Government, such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated. After all it has to be remembered that Lord Carmichael came into an unenviable legacy in Bengal. Though the Unrest had been practically dispelled by the annulment of the Partition and the administrative changes, he had to face an acute agitation among the European mercantile community and the task of dealing with crime in Eastern Bengal; for, though political discontent may be dispelled, the crime which it may have provoked cannot be so easily and instanteously disposed of. The dacoities in Eastern Bengal have no doubt been due partly to seditious propaganda, but also partly to varying and general economic causes, and not least to the breakdown of an inefficient police administration. It cannot be pretended that Lord Carmichael has yet had the time successfully to grapple with such a task, and it is monstrous to suggest that a Governor, who has been so uniformly successful and has displayed so much tact and wisdom in the administration of his Province, should be subjected to the humilitation of such a commission of enquiry into one branch of his administration, as has been spoken of at Simla. If there is to be any special inquiry it should be one with which the Government of Bengal is fully associated, and primarily under the direction of the Governor of Bengal. But even this is undesirable. We are convinced that the time has come, as was pointed out in the Despatch of August, 1911, when Provincial Governments must be left largely to adjust their own internal affairs, and any attempt on the part of the Government of India to interfere in this way in Bengal, or to force Lord Carmichael to do anything which is distasteful to him is strongly to be deprecated. The Government of Bengal in its present form has been in existence for little over a year and it should be given a fair chance. Nothing has yet occurred to justify such a course as the reactionary clique in Simla are anxious to take, but which we hope Lord Hardinge can be trusted to resist.

BALKAN ANARCHY.

The announcement that Servia has agreed to arbitration supplies a certain amount of relief to the unpleasant prospect in the Near East. But it seems undoubted that the fighting has been of a really seriously character, and it is questionable whether Servia's acceptance of the Tsar's invitation will serve, at this stage, to bring about a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of forces on either side. The telegrams from Belgrade claim that the Bulgarians were repulsed with heavy losses, while victories are also claimed by the Greek forces. On the other hand the Bulgarians claim that they routed their Servian and Greek aggressors and—what is very significant—they assert that they seized and occupied positions from which they had ousted the Greeks and Servians. This suggests that possibly Bulgaria's motive was to make her hold more effective before she enters the arbitration chamber. It is impossible, however, in the light of the meagre and confusing information available, to estimate the present position with any sort of accuracy. If the information contained in the special cable to the "Pioneer," published in another column is correct, Turkey has actually taken advantage of the situation to send Bulgaria an ultimatum, so that the latter is in the unenviable position of being in an actual state of hostility with two of her neighbours, and under a threat of attack by two others. This only makes the necessity for a strong, uncompromising intervention by the Powers the more urgent. If the situation is allowed to drift the south-east of Europe will soon be in a state of anarchy, infinitely worse in its possible dangers to the general peace than the crisis which has so recently concluded. But so far there is no sign of any definite move on the part of the Concert.

MARCONI HEROICS.

It cannot be said that Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs have at any stage of the Marconi business behaved with very great dignity, unless it were when they were brought to the point of admitting their indiscretion and apologising for it in the House of Commons. Their latest performance at the luncheon in their honour at the National Liberal Club, however, almost transcends anything that has taken place throughout the history of this unsavoury business, and Mr. Lloyd George's attempt to turn a "regrettable incident," in the history of his party and his own political career into a great party triumph is hardly likely to be successful outside the walls of the National Liberal Club. A little of this sort of breast-smiting and assumption of injured innocence goes a long way; a lot of it goes much too far, and when it is laid on with Mr. George's unctuous indulgence it is calculated to defeat its own object. The best friends of the Liberal party want the Marconi incident to be forgotten, and the Chancellor and his colleagues would have done better to have taken advantage of the generosity of the leading Unionist newspapers to let the matter drop. The more Mr. George smites, the more he will provoke his enemies to retaliation, and if they cannot hurt him much personally they can do a great deal of harm to the Liberal cause. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney-General may have been guilty only of indiscreet conduct, but it is not yet clear that others connected with the party were so blamless, and Lord Murray, at any rate, involved the party officially in a very curious transaction. If Ministers were anxious to minimise the effect of the Marconi revelations on the electorate, they would have done better to preserve silence.

SANITATION.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" gravely rebukes Lord Middleton for raising the question of Indian Sanitation in the House of Lords. It is quite sure that all over the East British administrators are just now "making far too much fuss about sanitation." "It is quite right," says the "Pall Mall," "to fight plague and cholera, to cleanse the foul slums of Bombay and Hongkong and to make more rigid regulations for Oriental cities. It is quite another thing to appoint a horde of fussy sanitary inspectors in India to worry the villagers and harass the smaller towns. The men at the top write learned reports, but do little practical work. The underlings, who are necessarily natives, mostly incompetent, become to the populace a greater nuisance than imperfect sanitation. India cannot afford a very elaborate sanitary service, and if she could afford it she still does not require it." If we quote this farrago of nonsense it is only to expose the stupidity and complete ignorance of the true needs of India on the part of a journal which habitually poses as an authority on Indian affairs. Whatever India may want, it is quite certain that sanitation is very badly needed in the office of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

L' INTRANSIGEANT.

One of the most picturesque figures in French public life, and a personality that had long been a wonder to the whole of Europe, disappears with the death of that notable "intransigeant", Monsieur Henri Rochefort. His genius was to be always in a state of revolt against the government of the day, and no administration ever satisfied his conception of what a republican government should be. He was a most violent, if picturesque, writer, and the luxury that he allowed himself in his wholesale abuse and terrific denunciation of those whom he selected for attack, often made him the idol of whatever parties constituted the opposition of the day and the abomination of the party in power. The highest satisfaction that he could wish for as the reward of his fiery denunications was a challenge or an arrest by the State, and he fought innumerable duels and spent no small part of his life either in prison or in exile. Rochefort was of aristocratic origin and a marquis by inheritance, but he never allowed himself to be called anything but plain Henri Rochefort. Early in his career as a journalist he made himself notorious by his attacks on Napoleon III and his family, and in 1865 he had to leave the staff of the "Figaro" in order to save that journal from prosecution. He then established the "Lanterne," which was quickly suppressed on account of its violent attacks on the imperial family, while Rochefort was condemned to imprisonment and fled to Brussels. He was allowed back in 1869 and then founded another republican journal called the "Marseillaise". This also quickly came to grief. His co-editor was killed in a duel with Prince Pierre, the paper was seized and Rochefort was sent to prison. When the Republic was proclaimed in 1870, he was released by the mob and he became a member of the Government of National Defence, but this unusual association with the powers-that-be was evidently irksome, and he soon joined the Communards. Subsequently he was sentenced to transportation for life and sent to New Caledonia. In 1874 he escaped and reached America. The next six years were spent in London and Geneva, whence he contributed articles to the Paris press, while in the latter place he resumed the publication of "Lanterne". In 1880 the general amnesty brought him back to Paris, where he at once assumed the direction of a new Radical paper "L'Intransigeant" and found great opportunity for exercising his talents in attacking, one after the other, the short-lived governments which flourished during the next decade. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Boulanger and followed him into exile. He was a prominent figure in the attacks upon the government during the Panama Scandals, and when the Dreyfus ease arose he became a violent anti-Drefusard and an excited defender of the army, which he had often so violently attacked. He has now died at the age of 83, violent and intransigeant to the end. It is impossible to estimate with anything like an approximation to its actual value, the character and personality of such a man, and their effect on the course of national events in France, but that he often influenced very largely the politics of the time is undoubted. He was characteristically French and only France could have produced him.

DAY BY DAY.

Sunday next will be the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of the King and the Queen, which was solemnised in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in the afternoon of Thursday, July 6, 1893. The passage of time has made heavy inroads upon the congregation of about 150 persons, with Queen Victoria at their head, who witnessed the ceremony, but of the Queen's ten bridesmaids, all are still alive. They are Princess Victoria of Wales, Queen Maud of Norway, the Grand Duchess Cyril Vladimirovitol of Russia, the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Princess Alfonse d'Orleans-Bourbon, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, and Princess Louise Alexandra of Battenberg.

The agenda for the Corporation meeting for the month of July seems to be a very light one and though there are sixty items on paper, most of them are free from controversial matters. There are only two which attract special attention. One is a letter from Government inviting the Corporation to report as to whether the last elections to the legislative council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay brought to light any points in which the election rules need amendment. The other item relates to the recent judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, who had passed very severe strictures on the Municipal subordinates in the suit brought by the Municipality against Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and his sons. In regard to this item Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta has given notice of his intention to move to obtain a copy of the High Court's judgment in this case. There is also a notice of motion from Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master for obtaining a report regarding the desirability of constructing a water cistern on the reclaimed site of a well near the Thakoredmar Temple and for postponing the construction of a latrine pending the receipt of the report.

The passage of the Home Rule Bill once more through the House of Commons has led a London contemporary to the reflection that there are a few prominent members who, might have set up the remarkable record of having spoken on the whole of the four Home Rule second reading debates since 1886. One of these, appropriately, is Mr. J. Redmond, who spoke on the second reading in 1886, 1893, and 1912. Mr. O'Brien has a similar claim. Curiously enough, Mr. Balfour cannot qualify, for although he spoke in 1893 and 1912, and is to speak to-day, he gave a silent vote against the second reading in 1886. No member of the present Treasury Bench in the Commons spoke on the second reading in 1886, though Sir Edward Grey voted then. He spoke on the third reading in 1893, and his first, second reading speech was last year. On the other side, Mr. Chaplin claims a place beside Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Brien, for he has spoken on all the three previous occasions. Mr. T. P. O'Connor took part in 1886 and 1893, but did not speak on the second reading in 1912. Sir R. Finlay spoke in 1886 and in 1912.

The Borough of Leicester, which has just been the scene of a by-election during the last two centuries has been more often under the necessity of electing new members during the lives of Parliaments than any other constituency. In the Parliaments of 1714, 1722, and 1734 one or other of the seats fell vacant for different causes. During the Parliament of 1761 both members died. In the Parliaments of 1780, 1801, and 1852 death caused by-elections for one of the seats; in that of 1847 both members were unseated on petition, and in that of 1859 one member died and the other retired. In 1884 and 1894 there were by-elections also. Leicester has returned two members since the thirteenth century, but it is in the last fifty years that it has been most closely associated with advanced Liberalism and with the demand for social reform. For the twenty-two years before 1884 one of its members was P. A. Taylor, who has been described as the chief custodian in his generation of the tenets of the Manchester School, a fervent anti-Corn Law man, the associate of Bright, Goldwin Smith, and Frederic Harrison in the demand for measures against Governor Eyre, and the friend of Mazzini.

The Crystal Palace, for the purchase of which the Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House Fund, really has no business to be in existence in this year of grace. When it was projected one of the ablest mathematicians of the nineteenth century proved by irrefutable mathematics that a building so designed would be wrecked by the first gale that blew across Sydenham Hill. That mathematician was Sir George Airy, the Astronomer-Royal, who lived to see the great glass-house weather many a furious gale in defiance of the inaccurate formulae on which his otherwise accurate calculations were based. But astronomers are apt to make mistakes of this sort. When the Brothers Wright were experimenting with their early aeroplanes in Carolina another famous astronomer-mathematician, the late Professor Simon Newcomb, reasoning from the known pressures existing on large surfaces by wind, combined with the weight and powers of resistance of aeroplane engines and framework, declared that the most perfect flying machine would never be more than an exceedingly dangerous toy. Had Professor Newcomb lived a couple of years longer he would have seen miracles of human flight which would have sent him back to his study laboriously to discover the flaws in his elaborate chain of mathematical reasoning.

The following appears in an article on "Re-incarnation and Karma" by Dr. Peebles in the June number of the "Hindu Spiritual Magazine," just received:—I learn from a book, lately issued conjointly by those inseparable co-workers, Mr. Leadbeater and Mrs. Besant, that their pedigree is traced back to about 6,000 years ago when, as Sirius, Mr. Leadbeater was a portly, robust mother of ten children; while the father and husband, Mrs. Annie Besant, functioned as Herakles!

"Honi Soit qui Marconi y pense" is "The Saturday Review's" adaptation of a well-known motto to the recent scandal.

Yesterday was once again fine, the sun shining brightly throughout the day. There were a number of fleecy clouds in the sky but at no time was there any suggestion of rain. The heat of the day was tempered by a pleasant breeze. At about six o'clock in the evening a sharp shower cleared the air but the rain did not last for long.

The following are the official figures of the rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m. yesterday morning as registered on the rain gauge at Colaba Observatory:—

For 24 hours ended 8 a.m. June 30 0.04 in.

Total since June 1, 25.85 in.

Excess over average from June 1, 5.66 in.

Only a single attack of plague was recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the case occurring at Dhobi Talao. No cases of either small-pox or cholera were reported during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 111 of the corresponding period of last year and 83 of that of the year previous. Of the 1,247 rats caught on Tuesday only 11 were found to be plague infected.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT SMUGGLING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 2.

Messrs. Anderson and Co., agents of the Austrian Lloyd. Company in Karachi, write to the "Sind Gazette":—"With reference to the recent cases of cocaine smuggling on board the Austrian Lloyd boats at Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta, we would beg to inform you that every endeavour has been and is being made to stamp out the illicit traffic in cocaine. Officers and the crew are warned that instant dismissal will follow any discovery of smuggling of the drug, such dismissal involving the forfeiture of all benefit under the Company's pension and provident fund.

Their steamers are searched before they leave Trieste and again before arrival at Indian ports. The Company is heavily fined by the Customs authorities if cocaine is found on board, or if any of their crew is caught smuggling and besides the pecuniary loss which is considerable, the Company's good name suffers. They have therefore every inducement to put a stop to this detestable traffic.

The principal manufacture of cocaine it at Leipzig and we believe the German Government has refused up to the present to put any check on the quantity manufactured, although international pressure has been put upon them. The value of the drug seized points to the fact that capitalists must be at work both in Europe and India and that sailors and firemen who are caught smuggling are only the go-betweens. The punishment that is inflicted is quite inadequate and Government should be pressed to make the penalty for smuggling cocaine heavier and more deterrent."

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON CALCUTTA BANK.

FORGED CHEQUE FOR A LAKH PRESENTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 2.

A story of a most daring attempt to defraud the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in respect of a lakh of rupees was related on Tuesday to the Commissioner of Police. A coolie who gave his name as Kedu Dorsad, armed with a large canvas bag bearing the impression of "G. C. C.," called at the bank and presented a cheque for Rs. 1,00,000 for cashment. The cheque purported to be drawn in favour of one "Gopal Chunder Chatterjee" said to be connected with Messrs Heilgers and Co., Managing Agents of the Titaghur Paper Mills. The ledger clerk of the bank referred the matter to the European accountant who instituted immediate enquiries. A representative of Messrs Heilgers and Co. pronounced the signature on the cheque a forgery. The coolie who was arrested appears to be merely a tool in the hands of a sharper who was described to the police as a dark-complexioned Bengali who had called at his house and engaged his services giving him Rs. 2-8 for his trouble. On finding him arrested the man made himself scarce.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the half year ended 30th June 1913, including the balance brought forward amounts to Rs. 90,023-3-3. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the paid up Capital of Rs. 15 lakhs. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 45,000 and the balance viz. Rs. 45,023-3-3 is carried forward to next account.

BULGARIAN DEFEATS

100,000 ENGAGED WITH SERVIANS.

FIGHTING IN SALONIKA.

BULGARIANS SURRENDER.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

SERVIA AGREES TO ARBITRATE.

Fighting on Tuesday between the Bulgarians on the one hand and the Greeks and the Servians on the other, seems to have been of a desperate character.

A hundred thousand Bulgarians are said to have taken part in the engagements with Servians along the disputed line of frontier.

The trouble at Salonika appears to have culminated in a fierce fight with rifles, maxims and artillery by the Greeks who compelled the Bulgarians to lay down their arms and hoist the white flag. The latter were deported forthwith inland.

The Bulgarians appear to have engaged the Greeks in the interior, where they are alleged to have massacred the helpless women and children and given no quarter to the captured Greek soldiers. A detachment which resisted was slaughtered to a man, the Sergeant of the party receiving numerous bayonet wounds.

The Servian Assembly has agreed to accept arbitration and diplomats in London and on the Continent are confident that war will still be averted through the mediation of Russia and the Pacific Counsels of the Servian Premier.

SERBO-BULGAR FIGHTING.

100,000 BULGARS TAKE PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, July 1.

The Commander-in-Chief estimates that a hundred thousand Bulgarians took part in the recent fighting on the frontier which was of a serious character.

The battle ceased at six in the morning.

BULGARIANS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

A semi-official telegram from Belgrade, received early this morning, says that fighting continued yesterday and that the Bulgarians were repulsed along the whole line, losing six quickfirers and eight hundred prisoners.

It is admitted that the Servian losses were heavy.

On the other hand, although a state of war is declared to exist, it is pointed out in Belgrade that diplomatic relations have not been interrupted.

THE TROUBLE AT SALONIKA.

GREECE'S VIOLENT NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, July 2.

On refusal of the Bulgarians to lay down their arms fighting began with rifles, maxims and artillery, and lasted all night. Finally at seven in the morning, the Bulgarians hoisted the white flag. Altogether 1,206 Bulgarians laid down their arms. They were deported forthwith inland.

Greece, yesterday evening, presented to Bulgaria a Note couched in language of extraordinary violence, denouncing Bulgaria for repeated acts of fraud and bad faith both during and after the war, and accusing the Bulgarian troops of the worst kinds of violence and outrage upon the Greeks.

BULGARS AND GREEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, July 1.

Reports have reached here that the Bulgarians have penetrated to the village of Bagdanza and proceeded to massacre women and children.

The Bulgarians captured between Kilinder and Karasouli a Greek detachment consisting of a sergeant and fourteen soldiers, and slaughtered all of them. The sergeant alone received ten bayonet wounds.

At Gumenja the Greek troops repelled a Bulgarian attack and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

Twelve hundred Greek refugees from Ghevgeli have arrived at Salonika, fleeing from a massacre by Bulgarians.

BULGARIANS CLAIM VICTORY.

The Bulgarians claim that they routed their Greek and Servian aggressors in the recent fighting, and seized and occupied positions from which the Greeks and Servians were ousted.

WILL WAR BE AVERTED?

SERVIAN PREMIER ON ARBITRATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 1.

M. Pasics, the Servian Premier, in a speech in the Skupstina, emphasised the necessity for the differences between the Allies being settled simultaneously.

The Tsar had invited all the four Premiers to meet in Petersburg to settle their differences and proceed to arbitration only in the event of failure.

M. Pasics showed that such arbitration would be on a broader basis than the mere text of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty. It was only after obtaining conviction that any arbitral decision in the difference between Bulgaria and Servia would be taken on the *ensemble* of the data attaching to the treaty and its obligatory force, and that a solution of the differences between Bulgaria and Servia would only be proceeded with if the dispute between Bulgaria and Greece would also be settled, that the Servian Government accepted arbitration on the basis indicated.

SERVIA ACCEPTS ARBITRATION.

BELGRADE, July 2.

The Skupstina has accepted arbitration.

DIPLOMATS CONFIDENT.

LONDON, July 2.

Diplomats in London and on the Continent are still confident that war will be averted, and that the acceptance of arbitration by the Skupstina will mark the beginning of a peaceful solution of the dispute through the mediation of Russia.

TURKEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

DEMANDS RENUNCIATION OF INDEMNITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables: The "Chronicle's" Vienna correspondent says that Bulgaria badly needs and earnestly desires peace.

Turkey, whose fresh army is lying on the Tchataldja lines which the Bulgarians deserted, has sent to Sofia a demand for the renunciation of her claim for war indemnity and the evacuation of the Marmora Coast within four days.

KOWEIT-BAGDAD RAILWAY.

GERMANY AND THE TIGRIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

Herr von Jagow, replying to Herr Basserman's question whether Germany in negotiations with reference to the Koweit-Bagdad railway had renounced all claim to future German participation in the navigation of the Tigris, said the statement about Germany's renunciation was incorrect. Shipping questions affected by the present negotiations would be settled in accordance with German interests.

ZANZIBAR AND COLONIAL OFFICE.

"TIMES'" ADVICE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 1.

On the occasion of the transfer of Zanzibar to the Colonial Office, the "Times" discusses the political and commercial possibilities of the island. The paper considers it offers a good field for the activities of the Colonial Office in view of its many undeveloped and latent resources.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

The death is announced of M. Henri Rochefort.

LONDON, July 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Sclater, ex-Secretary of the Zoo.

LONDON, July 2.

The death is announced of Major General David Robertson, Honorary Colonel 8th Gurkhas.

LABOUR UNREST IN THE RAND.

A THREATENING SITUATION.

STRIKERS CARRYING ARMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 1.

A strike broke out recently in the New Kleinfontein mine upon technical questions concerning the hours of labour.

It has now spread to many other properties in the Eastern Rand.

The situation is threatening. Hundreds of police have been drafted in, and five hundred Scots Fusiliers have been despatched to the spot. Fifteen hundred more troops are in readiness.

The strikers are attending meetings, carrying arms, and threaten in certain eventualities to destroy machinery and property.

EFFECTS OF INTERRUPTION OF RAND OUTPUT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 2.

London financial papers express apprehensions of the world-wide effects of even a temporary interruption of the gold output of the Rand, in view of the enormous demand at the present time.

The principal towns throughout South Africa have been ordered to send contingents of police to Johannesburg immediately.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.

JOHANNESBURG, July 2.

The strike of miners is assuming grave proportions and is likely to sweep across the whole reef. Strong processions of strikers are bringing out workers from mine after mine. Three generating stations supplying the bulk of the mines with power are guarded by troops.

CRYSTAL PALACE FUND.

SUPPORT FROM CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from a Canadian barrister, making a donation of £1,000 to the Crystal Palace fund. The donor adds: "We Canadians cannot do better than follow the lead of Lord Strathcona, who has promised £10,000."

LONDON, July 2.

The first list of the "Times" Crystal Palace fund amounts to £15,027, including £1,000 from the "Westminster Gazette" and an anonymous donation of £5,000.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

BILL PASSES THROUGH COMMITTEE STAGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 2.

The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed through the Committee stage yesterday by 309 votes to 204. As discussion was impossible under Mr. Asquith's resolution that the Committee stage should be formal, there were vigorous Opposition protests.

CALIFORNIA LAND LAW.

JAPAN'S SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Viscount Chinda has informed Mr. Bryan that Japan is about to submit a Note, supplementary to the previous Note, with reference to the California Land law.

Mr. Bryan has, therefore, suspended his reply to the previous Note.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

NEW SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. De Beaufort, Departmental Chief, Foreign Office, has been appointed Secretary-General.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

SIR THOMAS RALEIGH'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Sir Thomas Raleigh has resigned from the Council of India on grounds of health.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"BEST FIGHTING SPEECH."

"WILL SMITE FOR LIBERAL CAUSE."

CONSERVATIVE PAPERS' EPITHETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 2.

The National Liberal Club gave a lunch in honour of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The former thanked the leading Unionist newspapers for refusing to take part in the "fatuous man-hunt." The Chancellor described the Marconi affair as the shabbiest chapter in the history of any Party. His hands, he said, were now free, and he would smite, not for himself, but for the Liberal cause. (Great cheering).

Sir Rufus Isaacs paid a warm tribute to Mr. Lloyd George, who, he said, was of all men the truest and most sincere and would do good to the community.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that there was not the faintest touch of dishonour in the conduct of his colleagues.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which was full of invective, is the Conservative papers' theme in all the editorials.

The phrase "mean, brazen limehousing" is among the epithets by the Conservative papers, which consider his speech singularly ill-advised. They declare that the Conservatives, who thought the affair closed, will not be backward in accepting the invitation to retaliate.

The Liberals are enthusiastic and describe the speech as the "Chancellor's best fighting speech." They declare it supplied the needed tonic to the Ministerialists and Parliament, setting at rest any doubts as to the Chancellor's future policy, which, they say, will be one of swift, merciless attack.

KING OF ITALY.

LEAVES FOR KIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PISA, July 2.

The King and Queen of Italy yesterday left by train for Kiel and Stockholm.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

FIGHT BETWEEN VILLAGERS AND POLICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 2.

A serious case of rioting was reported to have occurred yesterday at Bagnan, Uluberia. There was a dispute between two Mahomedan factions and constables were sent to preserve order whereupon the rioters attacked the policemen and captured three of them. When a further force of police arrived, the rioters who had barricaded themselves in a house pelted the constables with brickbats and having dispersed them ran away before a force of armed police could reach the place. The next day Mr. Coates, Police Superintendent, visited the village and arrested 25 of the rioters who are now awaiting trial.

MR. LYTTELTON SLIGHTLY BETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. Lyttelton's condition has slightly improved.

PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

The Prince of Wales has left for Germany.

ESSAD PASHA LEAVES FOR ROME.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 2.

Essad Pasha has left Valona on board the Italian destroyer for Rome.

HOME CRIKET.

Cambridge beat M.C.C. By an innings and 152 at Lords.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

AT THE HAGUE.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, July 1.

The Foreign Minister to-day opened the Opium Conference. On a German proposal, M. Cremer was appointed President. The object of the conference is confined to the ratification of the Convention of 1912. The President appealed for the co-operation of all civilized States to combat the increasing abuse of sleeping drugs.

RAILWAY PASSENGER KILLED.

EX-GUARD CRUSHED BY ENGINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 2.

Joseph Edward Meguire, who until the recent strike was a guard on the Madras and Southren Mahratta Railway, met with a fatal accident on Monday evening. He was travelling to Bangalore, and at Arkonam he got out to obtain some hot water from the engine, having to cross the railway lines for this purpose. When he was taking water on the off side a shunting engine knocked him down. His legs were caught in the wheels and severely crushed. Medical assistance was promptly rendered and the injured man was brought down to the General Hospital, but within few hours of his admission he died.

SOUTH PERSIA ROADS.

CARAVANS STILL AFRAID.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The "Pioneer" states:—Reports from Southern Persia show that the trade routes remain undisturbed, though there is still some reluctance among caravans to use the Bandar Abbas-Kerman road.

DELHI TOWN-PLANNING.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 2.

It is settled the Delhi Town Planning Committee's report will be published both in England and India to-morrow. A good summary of the important recommendation was published at Delhi last cold weather.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The Preparation of the projected estimate for Imperial Delhi is being actively proceeded with. The reports of the Delhi town-planners will be published this week.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The final scheme for the establishment of an Oriental Institute in India has been referred to the Local Governments for their opinions. The main outline of the scheme has been accepted both by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and details will now be settled.

COMMISSIONER IN SINDH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 2.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., Commissioner in Sindh, will take short leave to Europe on medical certificate, and will sail from Karachi on the 19th instant, and return on the 12th October. He will probably take the waters at one of the Continental health resorts where the therapeutics of gout are in the hands of eminent specialists. During Mr. Lucas' absence Mr. P. R. Cadell I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who formerly served in Sindh will act as Commissioner in Sindh.

The provisional alignment of all the roads for new Delhi has been completed, a width of three hundred feet being allowed on all roads. The work of levelling is proceeding in earnest, though a sufficient number of trolleys has not yet been received, and for this reason the full number of coolies which is available is not being utilized. Many lines of trolley-rails have been laid in anticipation of the speedy arrival of trucks, and all ditches and ravines are being filled in. Mounds of debris on the site of old brick-kilns are being utilized for this purpose.

OUDH ZEMINDAR'S CASE.

SIR H. COTTON'S STATEMENT.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Morrell, said Sir Henry Cotton's statement in connection with the Oudh 'Zemindars' case had been forwarded by Lord Crewe to the Government of India on January 29th with a request for a report on the facts. The report had been received on April 5th and the substance of it had been communicated to Sir Henry Cotton. A record of the trial and information regarding the delay in appeal had been telegraphed for. A despatch dealing with other aspects of the case would be sent this week.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Swift Macneill, said: "I am afraid there was delay in forwarding the information received from India to Sir Henry Cotton, owing to oversight. The facts were forwarded as soon as Sir Henry Cotton wrote to Lord Crewe pointing our non-receipt of a reply."

Mr. Swift Macneill asked why Sir John Hewett, who was now in England, had not been communicated with.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had been communicated with, but the judgment of the Judicial Commissioners and the record of the trial had not been received and until they arrived Sir John Hewett's official explanation would not be forthcoming.

BRITISH PRESS ON SIR J. HEWETT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Standard" in a leader on the Sitapur case strongly favours Sir John Hewett. There cannot be, humanly speaking, a shadow of doubt that the prisoners were guilty of a most revolting crime. They enjoyed all the advantages of unfettered defence before a perfectly open-minded tribunal. Dealing with the non-forwarding of the appeal on account of the forty-eight hours rule, it says: "Some such rule is necessary in India where the delaying of an execution might at a time of excitement be interpreted as a sign of weakness. Had Sir J. Hewett forwarded the appeal and postponed the executions he would not only have broken the rules, but been guilty of weak evasion of responsibility. That was not the way British rule in India had been upbuilt."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" thinks the "Standard's" ardent apologetics almost as indiscreet as the ignorant shrieks of Sir J. Hewett's parliamentary critics. Sir J. Hewett is probably the ablest civilian since Lord Macdonnell, but that does not affect the case. Both sides must suspend judgment.

RESTLESS MONGOLIA.

RUSSIA UNABLE TO STEM THE MOVEMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent cables:—The "Times" Peking correspondent wires from Kalagan:—Trade with Mongolia is at a standstill. Transport is commandered for the Chiness force which are pathetically impotent to deal with the situation in inner Mongolia. The whole Mongol population of inner Mongolia actively sympathises with the Mongolian movement, which Russia is now unable to stem, although the results will probably be as unwelcome to her as to China.

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 2.

The Rangoon Turf Club has now been formed and the rules drawn up by a Committee of twelve members have been passed. The entrance fee payable on election as a member of the Club is Rs. 100, and the annual subscription of the Club membership is Rs. 12 for mofussil, and those residing within a radius of fifty miles of Rangoon Rs. 15. No entrance fee will be charged for Military and Naval Officers and Officers of the Military Police and Royal Indian Marine, but their monthly subscription will be Rs. 4. The monthly subscription for an ordinary member will be Rs. 5. There will also be a stipendiary steward or a permanent paid secretary appointed. Six members of the Managing Committee have also been appointed. Six stewards will be elected later and they will practically have the entire charge of racing in Rangoon.

It is stated that Mr. R. P. P. Macdonnell, formerly Commissioner of Police in Burma, will probably consent to act temporarily as the stipendiary steward of the new Club.

FIRE IN STAMBOUL.

FORTY HOUSES BURNT DOWN.

THE PORTE SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.

A fire broke out in Stamboul in a house occupied by refugees adjacent to the residence of the Minister Talaat Bey. It spread rapidly towards the Porte. The archives of the Foreign Office were hastily removed. A depot of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society was destroyed and forty houses burned down. The vigorous measures of the authorities saved the Porte.

CHOLERA IN JHERRIA.

STAMPEDE OF COOLIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The Jherria correspondent of the "Statesman" writes: Cholera continues to plague us. It is estimated that fully ten or fifteen thousand coolies have left the coalfield through fright since the epidemic started. The resultant loss to the shareholders and to the community in general can be roughly estimated by any one with a turn for mathematics. It is to be hoped that this disaster will deal the coup de grace to such opposition as is still being made to the waterworks scheme on the ground of expense. Neither the public nor the managers are likely to tolerate such a penny-wise pound-foolish policy any longer. Pure water we must have and mean to have even should it prove necessary to hold another indignation meeting on the subject.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

FORTHCOMING MEETING OF SENATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The "Bengalee" hears that Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr. Sharp are both coming down from Simla to attend the Senate meeting of the Calcutta University on Saturday. The paper hopes the members will be undaunted by the frowns or unseduced by the smiles of Power and will manfully do their duty.

BURMA DACOITIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 2.

From all parts of the province reports continue to be made of dacoities with firearms by hands of men, numbering from four, in some places to ten and fifteen in others. In almost every instance dacoits or robbers seem to be plentifully supplied with ammunition. In many cases value of property looted amounts to from hundred rupees to three or four hundred rupees, while in other cases it runs into thousands. The attackers invariably get away scot free owing to fear of the villagers of firearms used.

LANDSLIPS ON ASSAM-BENGAL LINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHITTAGONG, July 2.

The Traffic Superintendent of the Assam-Bengal Railway wired:—Heavy rain has caused landslips at several places from mile 288 to mile 275 between Dihara and Harangajao stations. Transhipment is impossible and passengers to and from Assam and other railways must proceed via Gauhati. Local passengers cannot be booked north or south of these stations owing to the slips. If the rain does not contine, the line will probably be cleared in six days.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

PARSEE COMMUNITY'S GOOD WISHES.

On the occasion of His Excellency Lord Hardinge's birthday on June 20 Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—The Parsi Community shares in the general rejoicings on auspicious occasion of His Excellency's birthday and wishes him and Her Excellency long life health and happiness—Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy. Sir Jamsetjee received the following reply:—"Am directed to convey His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks to the community of Bombay for their kind telegram of congratulations.—P. S. V."

To encourage the study of vernacular Shorthand, the Madras Government have directed that a special Shorthand allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem may be paid to Police officers below the rank of Inspector, who may be required to report the proceedings of public meetings and who qualify in reporting in Tamil at eighty words a minute. The number of allowances sanctioned is for the present limited to fifteen.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

THRILLING STORY OF ACCIDENT.

SURVIVORS SEIZED WITH PANIC.

DEATHROLL 200.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 2.

Relief trains are now able to proceed to the scene of the disaster at the Salko River, where the work of lifting the wrecked carriages has commenced.

Among the passengers saved was Ram Kishen Sanyal, father of Sarat Chunder Sanyal, a pleader in the Calcutta Municipal Court.

The latter gentleman has furnished a statement relating to the escape of his father. On arriving at Ondal, Mr. Sanyal got into an intermediate class which was the only carriage of that class attached to the train and which contained only eight passengers who divided themselves in the four compartments. After leaving Ondal, a rattling sound was heard while the train was passing the first bridge which was immediately before Ukpara station. After the train had passed, this bridge collapsed. The second bridge which was over the Ajoy River was passed without anything eventful occurring. Panchra station was next reached, and the train left with the usual line clear. The Salko Bridge is about a mile and a half from the Panchra station. Most of the passengers of the intermediate class were merely dozing, but not actually asleep. All of a sudden, he was thrown off his seat. Having regained his seat, he again fell down with some violence and heard two or three terrible sounds which he could not understand. Before he could recover himself he found water which had already rushed into his compartment reaching up to his neck. His carriage was resting on the top of some other carriage. Voices of females were heard crying "save me, save me." This pathetic appeal was heard for a few seconds and then all was quiet.

The Sub-Inspector of Doomka, who was in the compartment, asked Mr. Sanyal to get hold of his little son, aged about seven or eight years, who could not be seen at that moment. Mr. Sanayl thereupon broke open the glass in the window of the adjacent compartment and rescued the lad and handed him over to the guard of the train. The father of the lad who was inside the flooded compartment then crawled out.

Of the passengers who were precipitated into the river, only six or seven survived. They were found on the top of a carriage in waist deep water and were piteously crying for help. The guard who was a European threw out a rope which the passengers caught and one by one they were dragged ashore. Four other third class passengers were found floating in the river and were picked up alive. The European guard did immense service although he appeared to be over 60 years of age. He moved about with the energy of a young man rendering whatever aid he could.

The son of the Maharaja of Setarampur was a passenger in a reserved second class carriage which was the last carriage of the train.

Somehow or other it got abroad amongst the rear third class passengers that when "Sircar" (a European official) would arrive on the scene, those that survived would be thrown into the river and killed so as to prevent the disclosure of the real state of affairs. As a result all the third class passengers in a state of panic bolted bag and baggage.

It is roughly estimated that about 200 or more passengers perished in the wrecked train.

A GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

RESCUE PARTY'S WORK.

Describing the terrible disaster on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the East Indian Railway the special correspondent of the "Statesman" wrote from Raneegunge on June 28 as follows:—

One of the saddest calamities in the history of railway disasters in India occurred early yesterday morning on the East Indian Railway. The 27 Up mixed train, which left Ondal for Sainthia at 4-30 a.m., when passing over the Salpo bridge plunged into the river, involving the loss of many lives.

This train leaves Ondal every day, carrying a large number of peasantry and traders having business either in the neighbourhood between Ondal and Sainthia or with the stations on the loop line in the Gaya district. This trade is of such an extensive character that a large number of carriages are daily required to meet the requirements of the traffic. Hence it happened that yesterday morning the train which came to grief consisted of seventeen couches with the customary brake vans. Within the last few days the rains have been unusually heavy in this district and it rained unceasingly from 6 p.m. on Friday night until 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The consequence was that all the rivers and streams were flooded, and the waters sent swirling onward with violent impetus.

GIRDERS OF BRIDGES GIVE WAY.

The undulated country around Ondal lent itself to the havoc of the flood. Rivulets and rivers merged and dashing onward broke with terrific force against the various bridges. This naturally weakened the supports, and so it happened that directly the ill-fated No. 27 Up had gone over the Singari Bridge, the vibration, coupled with the damage to the supports by the flood, caused the girders on the approach side from Ondal to give way. The bridge collapsed, leaving a gap forty feet wide, and cutting off communication from this side.

The mixed train, however, went on, unaware of the occurrence. Ukhara was passed. So was Pandaveswar, and in due course Panchra was approached. At this point the train would be proceeding at a moderate speed. It reached the Salpo bridge, when there was a sudden weakening of the girders and before the driver could pull up, the engine, the front brake van immediately following it, and seven coaches were precipitated into the rushing torrent beneath. The engine was buried in the bed of the river, and on top of it was the brake van in which there was an Indian guard. The force of the impact with the bottom of the river may be gathered from the fact that there was a sheer drop of over thirty feet. Carriage after carriage was dragged in, and piled one upon another until they formed a connected line with the breach high above. It is reported that a number of Europeans were in the second class compartment, which went to the bottom.

"IMPRISONED IN MID-AIR."

So deeply were the foremost vehicles embedded that they stood the weight of the coaches following after, and so the tragic spectacle was presented of human beings imprisoned in mid-air, with no immediate prospect of rescue. How many were killed by the fall, or drowned without a chance of escape, will not be known until the submerged coaches have been raised and details of the booking of passengers given at the enquiry which must follow. The only consoling feature to the relatives of these unfortunate victims is that in the opinion of these well qualified to judge, death must have been instantaneous. There were, roughly speaking, about one hundred people on board. Those in the rear of the train miraculously escaped a terrible death. Unhappily most of the people were in that portion of the train which went into the river. A European guard was in charge but he was in the rear brake van, and so escaped. He at once sent a message to Ondal giving information of the disaster and asking for urgent assistance. Communication was at once made with Calcutta and Asansol. The first to arrive were the District Traffic Superintendent from Asansol, the District Engineer, and the District Medical Officer. Too much praise cannot be given to these officers who risked their lives in crossing the rail span which stood without girders, and unsupported, save for the bolts which held the rails together over the yawning chasm, where the Singari bridge had stood. The sight which confronted them on their arrival at Panchra was one which can only be described as awful. Breaking the swirl of the stream was a pyramid of matchwood that had recently been carriages, and all that could be seen of the human freight were a few dead bodies. All that could be heard were the cries of the injured as they lay pinned down between life and death. Practical assistance was at once rendered in so far as aid could be given. From the debris protruding above the water line eight dead bodies were extricated, and four injured men taken out. One man was discovered pinned down in such a manner that it seemed that the only way to save his life was to amputate his leg. The Medical Officer, however, hesitated to adopt this extreme measure. He preferred to telegraph to Ondal for implements with which to break away the debris.

PINNED DOWN BETWEEN WRECKAGE.

Fortunately those arrived before the weight of the splintered vehicles had a fatal effect upon him. The broken wood-work was sawed away, and after almost insuperable difficulties the man was taken out. He escaped with three fractures of the imprisoned leg. The officials then directed their attention to a Bengali who was sitting amid a heap of wreckage, midway between the bridge and the water. He was mourning the loss of his child. His joy may better be imagined than described when he was informed that his son had been rescued. Later on father and son were re-united.

The East Indian Railway Company made every effort to minimise the suffering of those who were stranded between Singari bridge and the scene of the disaster. Under the supervision of Mr. Legge, District Traffic Superintendent, stimulants were passed round to those affected by shock, and every thing that possibly could be done was done for all. When the news was received in Calcutta responsible officials of the E. I. R., with medical assistance, left at 11-30 a.m., by special train for the scene of the disaster. Having been warned of the breach created on the Singari bridge, they branched off at Burdwan and endeavoured to reach Panchra from the Sainthia side. In this, so far as I can gather from arrivals at this end, they were unsuccessful, for the bridge at mile 140 from Howrah had also collapsed. This breach was responsible for another accident. A light engine was travelling over the line in the direction of Panchra when the bridge abutments gave way and the engine and crew were precipitated into another stream. The engine driver escaped, but the fireman was reported missing. He, however, turned up later on, much to the relief of the authorities.

BARISAL TRIAL.

ACCUSED AND BIRANGAL DACOITY.

PRISONER'S INTERJECTIONS.

HANDCUFFED BY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BARISAL, July 2.

The hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case commenced to-day at 10-30 a.m.

Ismail, chowkidar of Birangal, when examined, said:—He went to the house of Prahlad Saha on the night of the dacoity, and corroborated the evidence given by other chowkidars.

Ramnarayan Dutt of Kushangal, the next witness, said; I know Rajani Das, brother-in-law of Janki Dutt of our village. I heard about the Birangal dacity on the morning following the night of the occurrence. Before that and quite early that morning, I saw Rajani near our tank. He said he was coming from Hatkhola and going to Abhoyanil. He had no other clothes on except a dhoti with a portion of it thrown over his shoulders. He made no reply when I asked him why he stayed at the Hatkhola and not at his brother-in-law's house.

Bholanath Dutt of Kushangal examined said:—I know Rajani Das. I met one day Rajani Das at the Janeua ferry ghat with Jatin Roy of our village. In reply to my querry they said they were going to Barisal. I heard that certain enquiries were being made.

I knew of the theft of a gun from the house of Janaki Pal, Panchayet of Kushangal. When I was running towards Janaki's house on hearing for help I was stopped by the dacoits. When I went there later on I found the gun missing and Janaki groaning under injuries inflicted by the dacoits. The gun was given to the Panchayet by Government.

Radhanath Ghose of Badarpur, examined, said:—I know Fega Roy. Two or three days before the Birangal dacoity I saw Fega Roy and three others going to Rohini's house at night. I again saw them two or three days after that dacoity." Witness identified Fega alias Jatin Roy.

ACCUSED'S EXCLAMATION.

At this stage, looking at the witness, accused Jatin Roy was heard to say "Bara Chalak" (very clever).

Mr. Gupta objected to the remark saying that was not the first time that accused Jatin Roy did a thing of that kind.

The magistrate ordered Jatin Roy to be handcuffed in the dock.

The accused wanted to know the reason w y he was handcuffed.

The magistrate said there were two complaints, namely that he made threatening signs towards the approvers indicating that he would shoot them if he could. Secondly, he had abused the witness in the box.

Accused Jatin said that his remarks did not apply to witness but to Sub-Inspector Sarat Acharjee in Court who made signs of helping the witness in the identification.

Mr. Gupta said he did not ask for any punishment. The accused might be warned. The Court observed that it was a serious matter.

Purnachandra Bhowmic, brass utensil seller, examined, said:—Devendra Ghose and Chandi Bose brought brass utensils worth Rs. 34. They said the utensils were required for a hotel they were going to start.

Rasik Das Bairagi, a goldsmith, examined, said:—I know Chandi Bose who started the Bengal boarding house near my shop. One Romesh Acharjee stayed in that place and another man Jatin used to come there. Outsiders seldom went there for their meals, those who lived there were mostly young men with books in hand who used to meet there in the evening. They all seemed to be on friendly terms. When the Bengal boarding house was searched I was a wtiness to the search.

Witness identified Chandi Bose and pointing to Nishikanta Das Gupta, Narendramohan, Rajanikumar Pal, Hemendra Mukhurti and Gopal Mukherjee said:—I think I saw them in the boarding house."

Shamcharan Benerjee, examined, said:—I was a cook in the Bengal boarding house for more than a month from the day it was started. One Jatin Babu lived there. Ghose's son used to come in the afternoon with books. Romesh Acharjee, Chandi Bose's friend financed the hotel. Romesh sometimes lived there.

Witness identified Chandi Bose and Romesh Acharjee.

Brojendrakumar Banikya, examined, pointed out entries in a book showing the sale transaction with Chandi Bose in respect of the utensils.

Jinnatali, called, deposed to having carried Rajani Das on one occasion in his arms from Angaria steamer station.

ACCUSED'S THREAT TO SHOOT APPROVER.

Before the rising of the Court Babu Saratchandra Guha, pleader, handed a petition to the Court saying that he took no responsibility for the petition. The petition was signed by the accused Jatin who is unrepresented and to the effect that he never threatened or made signs to shoot the approver, that his language 'Bara Chalak' (very clever) was meant for Inspector Sarat Acharjee who seemed to make signs to the witness. Jatin prayed for the remonal of handcuffs.

The magistrate in passing the order stated that the defence pleader had taken the responsibility for the petition and had not signed it. The allegation against the Police Inspector was absolutely groundless. The witness was standing with his back towards the Inspector and could not possibly have made any sign to the witness and the accused Jatindra Roy was standing in front of the witness, with his eyes fixed on the ground. He could not possibly have seen any sign even if the Inspector had made such a sign. The prisoner Jatindra Roy would be handcuffed in the dock for the rest of the week. Jatindra Roy's handcuffs were removed at the time of the last identification at the instance of Mr. Gupta.

AMRITA CONTEMPT CASE.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN'S JUDGMENT.

EFFECT OF WRITING NEGLIGIBLE.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

The following are extracts from the judgment of Mr. Justice Stephen in the "A. B. Patrika" Contempt Case His finding agrees, as already telegraphed, with that of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mookherjee.

Mr. Justice Stephen said: The conclusion I draw from a careful and repeated examination of all the publications placed before us is that the writer in the first place wishes to attack the police and the executive rather than the judical authorities and to lay the foundation for saying that any convictions that may take place have been obtained by improper means.

He is ignorant of the procedure which will be followed. He misnamed the trying court, and his impressions as to the effect of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1900, and the Conspiracy Act 1912, are erroneous. He writes recklessly and, in addressing readers more ignorant than himself, misrepresents the law. I consider that he is ready to use any plausible argument for effecting his purpose.

For immediate purpose, I need not consider any other aspect of this conduct than the effect it may have on the hearing of a possible appeal. And I can come to no other conclusion than that this will probably be negligible.

The case will not be tried before a jury. The writer may, in the words of Lord Alverton in R. v. Tibbets, produce an atmosphere of suspicion, in the midst of which the proceedings, that is the trial, will go on. He may thereby render the duty of the Sessions Judge more difficult than it would otherwise be, but he will not affect the court of appeal. Besides he is writing long before the trial. Witnesses are more easily influenced here than they are there, and the writings such as we have before us, may have the effect of deterring them from giving evidence, which, in the interests of justice, should be given. For my part I should be willing to apply the law of contempt in India to the purpose of protecting witnesses as it is applied in England to the protection of juries.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from saying that though I cannot hold that the conduct of the respondent amounts to a contempt, a very slight alteration in the facts of the case might produce an opposite result. The law on the subject in England is, from some points of view, ill-defined. In India, owing to the course that legislation has followed it is much more so. What is certain is in the words of Wilmot C. J. that a court of justice without power to vindicate its authority to enforce obedience to its mandates or to shield those who are entrusted to its care is an anomaly that ought not be permitted to exist in any civilised community, and courts will no doubt be anxious to correct any such anomaly if it exists as far as lies in this power.

CALCUTTA PRESS OPINION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 2.

Commenting on the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" contempt case judgment the "Statesman" says, "It is calculated to add materially to the difficulties of those who are responsible for peace and good order in Bengal."

The "Englishman" asks "What redress has a mofussil court against newspaper insinuations? The result is disappointing."

The "Bengalee" asks, "If the "Patrika" is not entitled morally, if not legally, to compensation from Government, since it has not been let off on mere technical grounds, the judgment will be hailed with a sense of relief throughout the country. We hope it will not be carried in appeal to the Privy Council."

The "Indian Daily News" approves of the judgment and considers that the initiation of proceedings was due to Messrs. Lyon and Huda or more probably to Sir Reginald Craddock.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces leaves Pachmarhi to-morrow for Nagpur where he will arrive on the 8th after spending a couple of days at Khandwa en route.

THREATENED MEAT FAMINE.

CATTLE MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

The strike mania in Bombay seems to be spreading in unexpected directions, for close upon the heels of the threatened strike of the dock labourers and the actual strike of a number of mill-hands has followed the prospect of a butchers' strike, and in the case of their grievances not being redressed there is every probability of the city being confronted with the possibility of a meat famine.

The grievances of the cattle merchants appear to be that the cattle while being conveyed from Kurla, where they are landed in the rainy season from up-country, to the slaughter house in batches of 25 or 30, are attended by five or six attendants, and yet it is alleged the cattle-merchants are harassed by police sepoys on the Dharavi Road and the cattle are taken direct to the Dadar pound, under the pretext that they are stray cattle, and the merchants have to pay a heavy penalty for releasing the impounded cattle. The cattle-merchants further allege that the police sepoys and the pound-keepers take the cattle to the pound with a view to keep up the high average of annual receipts and the number of captures made at Dadar pound. Besides this, persons catching the cattle and the pound-keepers are entitled to a certain allowance per head of the cattle captured, which is a further temptation for them to impound the animals.

POLICE COMMISSIONER APPROACHED.

The cattle dealers have now represented these grievances to the Commissioner of Police in a petition signed by sixty merchants, on the 16th ultimo, to which no reply has been received yet, and in the meantime, further captures are stated to have occurred. One of the merchants, named Kundaji Hussein had to pay Rs. 102 to get his cattle released from the pound.

This Kundaji and other merchants have lodged a complaint before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, charging Havildar Atmaram of the Mahim Section and the pound-keeper at Dadar with extortion and wrongful seizure of cattle. The application was presented by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, on behalf of the complainants. Notices were issued.

Subsequently the merchants through Mr. Nariman, submitted their grievances to the Municipal Commissioner, but according to the merchants nothing has yet been done to meet their grievances.

In the event of their grievances not being removed there is every probability of the cattle-merchants ceasing to supply cattle to the slaughter house at Bandra and Bombay might have to cope with a meat famine.

The petition of the cattle dealers has been received by the Municipal Commissioner and is at present receiving that official's consideration. The situation in regard to the supply of meat is not likely to become serious in the opinion of the officials as the dealers and merchants at Bandra and Kurla will make every effort to effect a regular transferance of cattle from Kurla to the Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

STRIKE EPIDEMIC.

SWEEPERS RETURN TO WORK.

Yesterday the Municipal sweepers returned to their morning work, but, in accordance with the old system in vogue seven years ago, have decided not to work in the afternoons, and thereby will forfeit a rupee of their pay. They express their willingness to do their four hours of morning duty for Rs. 11—8 per mensem., and in the afternoons, taking advantage of labour scarcity they obtain work at the docks and in other places where there is a demand for unskilled workers. That this shirking of work had been going on before the strike was brought to light by a test, when it was found that many merely reported themselves at the muster and then went to discharge other than their Municipal duties. It is hoped in time to import a reliable body of sweepers into the city as at present the class who are well paid for the work they do realise how easily they can bring about a situation like that of the past two or three days. The improvement of the sanitary arrangements in the city is another factor which will make the likelihood of such strikes more remote year by year.

ROADMENDERS STRIKE.

A number of the road-mending coolies belonging to the Bombay Municipality yesterday went on strike. They petitioned for more pay, and as it was not found expedient to grant their request a number of the men refused to go to work. Two years ago the pay of these men was increased from five annas to seven annas per diem, but the men who work in the Fort wards for whom no chawl accomodation is available received eight annas a day. The Fort men have not struck, but some of the remainder who want their pay increased to that of their fellow workmen in the Fort are standing out for increase. The chief work of these employees is patching bad surfaces of roads and as this work is not essential in the Monsoon it is expected that the matter will soon be at an end. The road menders on strike made no collective demonstration, but simply remained away from work.

MUNICIPAL BEGARI'S STRIKE.

A large crowd of Municipal begaris collected yesterday forenoon opposite the Municipal offices and threatened a strike, but they dispersed without doing anything and resumed their work.

THE SWEEPER'S STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Without wishing to enter upon a long discussion on the subject, may I suggest to "A Social Servant" that occupiers of flats who do not find themselves practically forced to give sweepers at least an extra two or three rupees per month are very few. As each sweeper works in several flats, they do not fare so badly with this addition to their salary. Their independence at all times leads one to hope that they will not be allowed to have matters their own way.

Yours etc.,
BUNDERITE.

PETIT MILL STRIKE.

The operatives of the Dinshaw Petit Mill did not resume work even yesterday, and the managers have resolved to keep the mill closed till the strikers resume work unconditionally.

CONTRACT FOR WATER METERS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mrs. James Macdonald presiding in the absence of the chairman, Mr. F. M. Chinoy, owing to illness. Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that in response to the invitation for tenders for the supply of Forst's patent positive water meters of different sizes, six tenders had been received. As the tender of Messrs. Galick and Company quoting the price at Rs. 68,735, was the lowest, he proposed to accept it and requested sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered in to with the firm.

The necessary sanction was granted, and the meeting dispersed after transacting business of a formal nature.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES) CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. David Thompson Honorary Secretary of the Kalbadevi Circle begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June 1913.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I. (Building Fund) in commemoration of H. H.'s Second Visit to Bombay Rs. 200; the "Bettiah Raj," H. H. the Rani Saheba of Dhar (as a thank-offering for His Excellency the Viceroy's providential escape), H. H. the Rani Saheba of Baria (Endowment Fund). The "Hathwa Raj" (annually) for 1913-1914 and H. H. the Mahendra Maharani Saheba of Panna, each Rs. 100; H. H. Maharawalji Saheb Sir Bejaya Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Dungarpur, Messrs. Pauling and Co. Lt., and the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., each Rs. 50; Rani Saheba Ramabai Pant Pratinidhi of Aund, Rs. 40; the Standard Oil Co. of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, each Rs. 25; H. E. Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S. (ex Governor of Bombay), Mr. A. L. Davies, H.K., the Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. A. Goll, The United States' Steel Products Co., H. K. and Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Langdana (in commemoration of the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor) each Rs. 10; M. and Co., the Bombay Gas Company, H.E.E.P., L.L.S., A. S. and Co., R.W.L.D., B.D.P., E.R.H.J., Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. Dady L. Bottleboye, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Messrs. Volkart Bros. Mr. A. J. Bellimoria, F.R.U., Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Mr. F. Cornaglia, Mr. U. S. Millard, B. and R., Messrs. Steffens and Nolle Lt., R.U., M.M.S.G., E.P.R., Messrs. Meister Lucius and Burning Lt., A.H.F., P.E.P., C.B.R., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, E.M.D., A.D.S., C.H., the late Mr. Geo. McKenzie, Mr. T. Sharples, U.U.P., J.D.S.B., Mr. K. B. Roger, Mr. Ben H. Mundy, C.N.M., Mr. Rustom S. Powvala, Mr. A. O. Bawle, E.C., Mr. K. S. Powvala, S., E.F.N., J.W.M., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co., N.M.G., Mr. Chas. Brown, R.U.H., Mr. H. R. Dunk, Messrs. Spencer and Co. Lt., G.E.S., E.L.S., G.E.F., J.L.R., Mr. Ralph Kidd, the Hon. Mr. F. J. Strangman, Bar-at-law, E., J.D.M., Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusji and Co., Messrs. M. M. Bottlewadla and Co. R.T., Mr. J. N. Cocolar, H.D.A., E. Sp. and Co., H.O.Q., Mr. J. H. Denkerley, M.L., C.R., the Hon. Mr. Justice Lallubhai Asharam Shah, M.A., LL.B., W., Mr. Kaikhosro Maneckji, Dr. R. V. Patel, L. M. and S., S. B. and Co., Mr. J. M. Forrester R.J., Messrs. Farbenfabreken Bayer and Co., Mr. J. Harper, A.L.C., Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, T.J., O.B., H.T.G., H.L.R., Mr. E. Bunbury, A.H.S., Messrs. Volkart Bros. Mr. J. N. Begbie, Mr. Jeejeebhoy M. Wadia, M.D.C., Mr. A. Scott Smith, R.K., Messrs. Shaikadam Esoofbhoy and Co., J.A.L., M.R.J., Mr. V. J. Reed Mr. M. H. Muckba, Mr. L. G. Colbeck, G. K. and Co., Mr. N. Gude, Mr. K. H. McCormack, P.H.F., P.S.M., Mr. U. S. Elder, E.A., G.A.J., R. A. F. K. and J. A. M. each Rs. 5. And many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

Two brigade commands in India have to be filled next month as Major-General Mullaly and Brigadier General Bond of the Peshawar Infantry and Southern Brigade, respectively, are vacating early in August. Both vacancies are on the British Service.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

S. S. ISLAMI'S DELAYED SAILING.

HAJIS' COMPLAINTS OF PRIVATION.

A correspondent writes to us desiring to emphasise the serious grievances voiced by the Hajis now in Bombay who have booked their passages to Jeddah by the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company's S.S. "Islami" which was announced to sail on the 20th ultimo by the Agents Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company. The correspondent asserts that the Agents booked passages for the pilgrims, who purchased them in good faith, without being certain of their ship sailing at the stipulated time, and in addition charged higher rates than have been in vogue at this season in previous years. Since then, says the writer, the sailing of the vessel has been postponed twice, and, in consequence of this, the several hundred pilgrims have been put to much suffering as many of them are practically destitute. The 6th proximo, says the correspondent, is now the date announced for sailing, but he adds, the pilgrims have ceased to have confidence in the statements made by the Company's Agents and are besieging the offices of the pilgrim brokers in desperation.

B. P. S. N. AGENT'S VIEWS.

The Agents of the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, say that when they took over the working of the Line they were approached by the Local Government and asked to take over the pilgrim trade. This they undertook to do offering to issue return tickets and to bring all pilgrims back to India within the three months of the Haj. The Bombay Government then consulted Mohomedan opinion, which was against the giving of the contract to one Company, and so far no definite understanding has been come to. The passage rates have been so graded as to enable the Company to offer the earlier batches of pilgrims a cheaper rate than those who crowd the City at the last moment, and by this the Agents hope to do away with a rush of pilgrims for which neither accommodation ashore or on board can be found immediately.

Messrs. Turner, Morrison regret that the sailing of the S.S. Islami had to be delayed as Lloyd's Surveyor was instituting a survey which entailed repairs, but the Company had two other ships, the S.S. Mansuri and the S.S. Khosrou either of which they would send away with the pilgrims could they but get a birth for their steamers in the Docks. The congestion of traffic there, brought about by various causes, not the least important of which were the railway strikes, prevented the Company from bringing their ships into dock. After this even, a day would be taken up in disinfecting the pilgrims. It was, said the Agents to a "Chronicle" representative, in the Company's own interest to get away the ships as quickly as possible, and a concatenation of circumstances, entirely outside their control, had brought about the situation.

PILGRIMS PROTECTOR'S OPINION.

The Protector of Pilgrims appointed by the Government of Bombay told our representative that there were at present about 800 pilgrims in Bombay who hailed from the Malabar Coast, the United Provinces, Bengal, Tibet, Bokhara and from even as far away as Java. Government had appointed twelve licensed brokers or guides, each of whom spoke the language of a different community, who attended to the safe conduct of the pilgrims from the time they reached Bombay to the time they left for Mecca. In the majority of cases, the pilgrims brought their own food supply for the voyage with them, and a delay in Bombay, such as has occurred to those who have booked by the S.S. Islami, entailed the necessity of drawing another food allowance and the incurring of further expense in a town where food prices were high. Again it was the wish of all the pilgrims—out of whom about 600 are booked by the Islami—to reach Mecca early so that they might spend Ramzan, the month of fasting, there. Ramzan coincides with next month, and, as 60 or 70 pilgrims are arriving in Bombay daily, it is essential that the earlier batches should be got away as soon as possible. While fully realising the difficulties of the Company in this instance, the authorities in charge of the pilgrim traffic think that other firms should compete in the trade. In the first place they say that Rs. 65 now charged for a passage is too high and that out of less than that a handsome profit can be made. A scheme was mooted whereby a special service of steamers might be put at the disposal of the pilgrims and run to pay its expenses only, but this was dropped as the initial cost would have proved too heavy. It is hoped, however, that the Arab Steamship Company and S.S. Lawoe, a boat owned by Mr. Khandvani, will compete in the trade. On Tuesday the Haj Committee, a body of leading Mahomedans, who are constituted by Government to watch the interests of the pilgrims and who sit under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Police, resolved that the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company should be asked to pay compensation to the pilgrims who have suffered by the delay in the sailing of S.S. Islami.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

GHARRYWALLA RUNS AMOK.

ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Yesterday at the fifth sitting of the third Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod Essa Cassum alias Monkey (30), a Mahomedan ticca gharry driver, who was committed by Mr. B. N. Athavale on charges of murder, attempt to murder, and grievous hurt, was placed before a special jury consisting of Messrs. Ralphkidd (Foreman), Jivandas Pitambar, T. Bradley, E. J. Bunbury, N. D. Tata, H. E. Jones, R. H. Tucker, Nusserwanji Mulla and Bamanji D. H. Jeejeebhoy.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, and Mr. M. Nadkarni, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. Bhaskarao, V. Mehta, Advocate.

Mr. Jardine, opening the case, said that one Mahomed Ebrahim, his wife Hajrabai and the wife's grandmother Aikhabai had been living on the second floor of a house in Bhisti Mohalla on 15th May. The accused Essa Cassum, a nephew of Aishabai, had been living in the same house on the third floor. The accused was charged with murdering Mahomed Ebrahim and attempting to murder Hajrabai and Aishabai. There was no adequate motive for the crime. At about 9 p.m. on 15th May the accused came to the room of the deceased and without any serious quarrel, beyond exchange of a few words, stabbed with a knife Mahomed Ebrahim in the lung and in the heart, killing him on the spot. The accused then turned upon the wife and stabbed her. Meanwhile Aishabai had tried to get help, but the accused then turned upon Aishabai and stabbed her more savagely. The accused then disappeared from the house, and was seen next near a mosque. He met there an acquaintance of his to whom he related how he had dealt with the three persons and said that he wanted one Oosman. The accused had then the knife in his hand, but he assured his friend that he would do him no harm. The accused was next seen in a stable at Wari Bunder where he was handed over to the police by a ticca driver. The dead man was then removed to the Morgue and the two women to hospital where they were treated.

Hajrabai, widow of the deceased, related the story of the prosecution. She added that the accused was not in service on 15th May. There was no quarrel or grudge between the accused and the family of witness.

Cross-examined witness said that she and her husband were on good terms with the accused. She could not assign any reason for the accused committing the crime. The charge brought against the accused was not false. It was not true that the accused was not in the house on that day. He was not drunk at the time. Witness did not know one Narmadabai, but she had heard that the accused had also stabbed Narmadabai on the day on which witness was stabbed. She was not an in-patient in hospital for her injuries.

Aishabai was the next witness. She denied that there was any ill-feeling between the two families.

Some more evidence was then gone into.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of murder. Seven of the jurors recommended the accused to mercy on the ground that he was temporarily insane at the time of the act. The unanimous verdict of the jury with regard to the charges of attempting the murders of Aishabai and Hajrabai was simple hurt.

His Lordship taking into consideration the recommendation for mercy sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

STABBING AFFRAY.

CASE TRANSFERED TO NEXT SESSIONS.

At a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. M. F. Nicholson, for the Crown, applied to the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Macleod, that the case in which Shaik Dawood Shaik Mohidin stood charged with attempt to commit the murder of Captain A. J. V. Betts by stabbing him with a knife in the European General Hospital on the 19th May last and with attempt to commit suicide, be transferred to the next sessions as Captain Betts was not in a fit state of health to attend court.

Mr. Nicholson handed over to the court a medical certificate signed by Major Morison and sent from Nasik.

His Lordship ordered the case to be transferred.

GUJARAT BANK CASE.

WILLIAMS FOUND GUILTY.

SENT TO JAIL FOR A YEAR.

At the fifth sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Macleod and a common jury resumed the further hearing of the case in which Mr. William Williams, an ex-police inspector, stood charged with cheating the Gujarat Bank and using as genuine forged documents knowing them to be false.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, Barrister, instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Mr. S. G. Sathye, pleader, on behalf of the bank and assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, conducted the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. S. J. Welinkar, Barrister, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors.

His Lordship, in the course of his charge to the jury, said that in a criminal case the prosecution should prove their case completely. The duty of the defence would be by evidence or suggestion which cast doubts on the prosecution evidence to show that the prosecution evidence was not sufficient to bring the scale down to the ground against the accused. If they were satisfied by what was said by Mr. Welikan on behalf that the prosecution was of the defence not able to bring the scale down to the ground against the accused they would be justified in giving the accused the benefit of reasonable doubt.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

After reciting the facts of the case his Lordship said the false representations alleged were made on July 25 about the tiles transaction and on September 29 about the venetian cloth transaction. As regards the first before the tiles were sent to Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji, auctioneers, there were negotiations for their sale with Yulamali who said the invoice was for the 66 casks he had indented and the figures in it were changed. On November 15 in the course of his insolvency proceedings the accused was asked to look with a magnifying glass at the alteration of the numbers of the case made from 111 to 176 for the 66 casks into 111 to 146 for the 36 casks; he said he could not see the alteration. The case now put forward for the defence was that the document having numbers 111 to 176 was given to count up the value of the 36 casks at the rate of £201 for 66 casks. It was also suggested by the evidence of Padmanji that the figures in the memo were inserted afterwards. The jury would look to the document itself and see if those words were inserted long after the accused signed it. The statement of the accused in the insolvency proceedings was contradictory of the defence now put forward. The bank would not advance Rs. 1,500 to the accused on a document of this sort, for if worked at the rates of £201 for 66 casks, 36 casks would come to somewhat over £100. But the bank would not lend money unless the value of the goods pledged showed a good margin. If the accused honestly believed the tiles and mica to be worth Rs. 5,000, it was allright; if he did not believe it, and made the misrepresentations knowingly, he must be held responsible. If he altered the figures for the purposes of the loan the jury should find him guilty of the second charge of forgery.

VINITIAN CLOTH TRANSACTION.

Speaking on the charge bearing on the case of venetian cloth and its documents, his Lordship said that M. Dubash and Co. ordered some cloth from England through the accused. One shipment did not come in time, so Dubash refused to honour the draft for £49 received through the National Bank. The accused was referred in the documents as "case in need" so the draft was sent to him and he accepted it. The draft now bore the figures £149 and a stamp of the National Bank of England, but it was suggested for the defence that this draft was received by the accused direct from the National Bank's office in London. It was difficult to see why it should have been done. The figure "1" as suggested by Mr. Nicholson appeared as if added afterwards and the other figures looked to be inked over to look like "1". If the jury was of opinion that this was done by the accused to cheat the bank, i. e., to induce them to pay more money to the accused than they would have otherwise done, the jury should return a verdict of guilty.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict and returned after 75 minutes. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the foreman intimated that they found the accused guilty by a majority of seven to two on the charge of cheating the Bank in respect of the casks of tiles and mica and unanimously not guilty of using as genuine the invoice relating to the tiles which was forged and which the accused knew or had reason to believe to be forged; they unanimously found the accused guilty of the two charges relating to the venetian cloth.

On being questioned, the accused said he had nothing to state in mitigation of the sentence.

In passing sentence, His Lordship said: William Williams, you have been convicted by the jury of cheating the Guzerat Bank on two occasions and on the second occasion of having fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine a document which you knew or had reason to believe was a forged document. On these charges I sentence you to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Mr. Welinkar: Your Lordship passes one sentence on all the charges.

His Lordship: Yes.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock.

On the application of Mr. Nicholson, the property in the case was ordered to be handed over to the Bank.

APPELLATE SIDE.

NADIAD SWADESHI MILL.

APPEALS DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS AND OTHERS *v.* THE NADIAD SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. AND OTHERS AND THE BANK OF INDIA *v.* LALLOOBHAI SAMALDAS AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships dismissed these two consolidated appeals yesterday. The facts of these appeals have already been reported.

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said that the question was whether the issue to certain creditors of debentures of the Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. in the months of May and June 1910 was invalid as a fraudulent preference of those creditors under the provisions of Section 213 of the Companies Act which made every conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution, or other act relating to property which would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed, in the event of his insolvency, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, invalid, if made or done by or against any company, in the event of the company being wound up under the act. The law regarding fraudulent preference by insolvent traders in the Province was contained in the Provincial Insolvency Act Section 37. That Section applied to the Nadiad Company. The Company was ordered to be wound up on the 13 June 1910. The fraudulent preference was given to nine creditors amounting in all to Rs. 390,500. A few words of introduction were necessary to explain the relations of these creditors with the Company. The Company was founded by Ambalal Sakerlal, Ambala for working the mill, formed an agency firm of Ganpatidas Krishnarao and Co.

COMPANY'S CREDITORS.

Ambalal and Krishnalal were directors of the Gujarat Bank which was a creditors of the mill. The Bank of India had throughout 1909 been a creditor of the Nadiad Company for about a lac of rupees, and one of its directors Lalubhai Samaldas who had previously been a director of the Nadiad Company rejoined the Company's Board at the beginning of February 1910. Kacharabhai Scharabhai was a creditor of the mill and Ambalal. Ambalal Saneklal held a mortgage of the manufactured, stock and raw materials of the mill from February 1st, 1910, to cover advances made or to be made up to Rs. 50,000. Mr Cama was a director of the Company and its solicitor.

The Company according to its balance sheet of 1908 was in a solvent condition having made a profit for that year of Rs. 48,000. But according to the evidence of its chairman, Ambalal Sakerlal, it was not able to pay its debts in the year 1910 or in the latter part of the year 1909. On the 2nd of February, 1910, a meeting of the directors was held at which a resolution was passed that it appeared from what was stated by the treasurers and agents that people having lost confidence in the business of the mill, the creditors as well as the depositors had demanded their moneys. It being difficult to meet the demands of all these persons a debenture loan of 5 lacs should be issued for the benefit of the Company and in order that the creditors might not put the Company to loss, and out of the same moneys enough for the purpose of the present creditors should be paid. It was resolved that the debenture loan should be for a period of 10 years; that the debentures should be issued on condition that they should not be sold within the first two years; and that the trustees should only take possession, if two successive instalments with interest remained unpaid.

THE THREE LAKHS LOAN.

Then followed a further resolution in the following terms:—As delay is likely to be caused for all things to happen according to law and for preparation of deeds and documents and for all the debentures being fully subscribed for, looking to the present circumstances and until all the debentures are fully subscribed for an amount to the extent of three lacs should be borrowed from some bank or private gentleman, giving it or him the first charge on the mill and the machinery, and out of the same moneys which may have been previously borrowed from various banks should be apid off and the treasurers and agents be empowered to make all arrangements in connection with the same; and arrangement being complete the board should be informed, a meeting should be convened, consent should be taken and the deed be got passed and moneys should be received.

This subsidiary resolution for a temporary loan of 3 lacs indicated pretty clearly that it was proposed to satisfy in the first instance the various banks who were creditors of the Company and also old creditors. It would be found that the intention to give a preference to the banks and private bankers was preserved up to the date of the winding up order.

In consequence of the resolution to issue debentures Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. were instructed to prepare a trust deed and debentures. By the time the documents were ready the position of the Company had gone from bad to worse. The company was compelled to borrow Rs. 3,000 from Ambalal Sevaklal for meeting the cost of registration of debentures. At that time it was known that it was not possible to raise money by the issue of debentures in the market. Money having been raised as above stated on 24th April a meeting of the directors was held and it was resolved in that meeting that debentures should be kept in the name of the Hon. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Cama until a definite arrangement were made. As soon as it became rumoured that the Company proposed to issue debentures which would be a violation of their undertaking to the creditors abovenamed a notice was sent by Manilal Rewadas threatening that he should receive an assurance in writing of the personal undertaking of the agents that they would not issue any debentures on the mortgage of the Company's property.

CREDITORS OBJECT.

They would apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the Co. from issuing any debentures or creating any charge until the whole of the money due to Manilal was paid. Upon this the chairman wrote that the amount of Rs. 45,000 was due to Manilal from the Company, who would give him debentures for the amount as pledged in such proportion and under such conditions as were to be given to the Bank of India. That was followed a few days later by a letter addressed by Kacharabai Leherabhai in very near the same terms. There was no evidence of the negotiations, with the Bank of India at the date of the letter of 22nd April addressed to Manilal. But a resolution was passed by the Bank of India on 4th May that certain directors should be appointed a sub-committee to meet Ambalal Sakarlal on the 5th. The object of Ambalal and Krishnalal was to obtain the consent of the bank to the proposed issue of debentures. A meeting was accordingly held. The bank's solicitors embodied the decision of the directors in two letters addressed to the Company and to Ambalal. Those letters stated that the Company desired to issue debentures to secure five lakhs and had requested the bank to consent to the proposed issue on the understanding that debentures to the amount of Rs. 1,10,000 were issued to the bank by the Company and debentures to the amount of Rs. 55,000 were transferred to the bank as collateral security for repayment of loans amounting to Rs. 1,16,000, and that the bank would consent to the proposed debentures issue if debentures amounting to Rs. 1,16,000, were transferred or caused to be transferred to or were otherwise deposited with the bank by the Comapny and debentures amounting to Rs. 65,000 were transferred to or deposited by Ambalal with the bank.

SUIT THREATENED.

On the 4th May a letter was addressed by one of the Nadiad creditors to the Agent stating that they had heard that the debenture documents had been executed and that if that was the case and the money due to them was not sent they would have to bring a suit to take the mill into liquidation. In the meantime the debentures were issued to the abovementioned creditors. On 13th June the liquidation petition was filed. The result of the issue of debentures was, assuming that the debentures issued under those circumstances, carried with them the benefits mentioned in the trust deed, to confer no advantage whatever upon the Company by staving off the claims of pressing creditors, but to give to certain favoured creditors who had no security, full security for their claims, at the expense of all other creditors whose claims aggregated certainly upwards of three lakhs and might amount to six lakhs. The intention to favour banks and old creditors, if carried out in the manner contemplated in February 1910, with money raised by the sale of debentures, would not, if the Company had kept out of liquidation for three months, after the issue of debentures, had been open to criticism or attack under Section 213 of the Companies Act. But it was clear that while the intention to prefer certain creditors remained, the conditions had entirely altered and the issue to the favoured creditors, at a time when the Company was in a condition of hopeless insolvency being pressed by many other creditors, in pursuance of the proposals instituted, not by the favoured creditors, but by the Company itself, was in the opinion of his Lordship a fraudulent preference. (See judgment of Lord Cairus in Tankins *v.* Safroy app. cases p. 224 and 225). His Lordship dismissed the consolidated appeal with costs.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman delivered a separate judgment, entirely concurring with the Chief Justice.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Re NUSSERWANJI R. DUBASH.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said the interim order had been extended once. The present application was made as the insolvent's friends wished to settle the matter.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re HAJI JUSULE HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent applied for sanction to a scheme of composition.

His Lordship referred the matter to the permanent commissioner in insolvency and adjourned the matter till the next court day.

Re KIKABHAI RAJABALI.

Mr. J. Mehta, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said this was the first extension and was necessary as there were suits filed in the Small Causes Court.

"CLAIM SOLD TO THIRD PARTY."

Re KHUSHRU SHAJAHAN.

Mr. Weldon for the insolvent applied for the annulment of the adjudication order made on the 2nd April at the instance of Sheriar Aspandiar. Mr. Weldon said there was no opposition.

Mr. Jafferbhoy for Sheriar said his client had sold his claim to some one else and he had no locus standi any further.

Mr. Justice Davar: So you are squared.

Mr. Jafferbhoy: No; we have sold our claim to a third party.

Mr. Justice Davar: Who is a friend of the insolvent?

Mr. Jafferbhoy: I do not wish to make any statement as I am no more interested in this matter.

The Official Assignee—I do not object.

His Lordship set aside the adjudication order, and made the notice absolute.

Re ISMAIL MAHOMED.

On the application of Mr. J. B. Patel a month's extension of the interim order was granted to the insolvent.

Re VITHU NATHAJI.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

Re MOWJI HIRJI.

Mr. J. B. Patel for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

Re BALA SHAIKH BALA KRIDNA.

On the application of Mr. J. B. Patel, this insolvent's interim order was extended for three months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge:—

Lala Mahomed alias Lalu Amin Choare Bhore; Ramji Naguji Vartikar; Babaji Narayan alias Nana Mahatre; Moreshwar J. Talpade; and Dhondu Govind Narvanker.

THE CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY JULY 3RD.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.
SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

265-13—Dikshit and P. Bhicoo Babaji v. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

766-12—Vatcha & Co. R. D. Sethna v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Manekshaw v. Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

yalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmul Kana-

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Knvorji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M. & K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow of Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors. Daphtary F. & D.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rozario Mathais de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O.S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rodgers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S.

312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Mancharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji, K. & C. (For paupers.) Edg. G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhandas & ors. Jam. R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.

939-12—One B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkaji Bole Vachhat Co. & ors. Payne & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the notice matter in which Mr. R. M. Watson preferred a charge under sections 499 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. A. A. Crawford.

The complainant alleged that he was employed under Mr. Crawford. On a Saturday afternoon on returing home from office, he learnt that Mr. Crawford had been to his house, during his absence, and had invited him and his wife to dine out with him. The previous day Mr. Crawford had invited them to go to a theatre. Mr. Watson at first declined the invitation, but later allowed his wife to go to the theatre. Mrs. Watson and Mr. Crawford turned up the next morning, when Mr. Watson told the latter that he could enter his bungalow, but that she should remain out till she could give an explanation as to where she had been to for the whole night. He was told that she had returned home that night but had found the door closed and had therefore gone to her relations' house. She seemed to ignore Mr. Watson, walked inside and took hold of her clothes and pictures that belonged her. Whilst she was doing this, Mr. Crawford a good dozen times asked Mr. Watson whether he could come and help her pack up her things. When she was leaving the place she took of her wedding ring and threw it across to Mr. Watson, telling him he could go and sell it and obtain money for it.

Mr. Crawford denied the charge. The defence was that there had been a quarrel on the night in question, between Mr. Watson and his wife and that the former had thrown his wedding ring and turned her out and she had gone to her relations. His Worship ordered a summons to be issued on a charge of enticing away a married woman.

GARRYWALLA V. GARRYWALLA.

At the Mazagon Police yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, one Shaik Ismail Shaik Ibrahim, a gharrywalla, charged Haji Bhrkhat, another victoria driver, with assault. It appears that both gharrywallas were at their stand, the accused's gharry being far in the rear. The accused, evidently dissatisfied with his position drove up his gharry right in front of the complainants, thus standing a more favourable chance of getting a fare. The complainant objected to this and asked him to take his gharry back to its proper place when the accused used abusive language and kicked the complainant over his seat. The latter explained to his Worship that gharrywallas have a common rule, which they all observe to take up the place on the stand which falls to them in the proper order as they fill in. The accused was convicted and having five previous convictions was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

THEFT OF GOLD BEADS.

At the Espland Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Megistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Chhoga Hema, a Marawri, with the theft of a string of gold beads, belonging to a goldsmith named Jaganath Sakharm. Mr. B. H. Daruvala, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. R. Pandit, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that the complaint used to work in gold for the accused's master. The accused went to the complainant's shop and demanded seven annas worth of gold which was to be returned to his master. The complaiant asked him to wait as he was very busy just then, but the accused picked up a string of gold beads and made off with it. The accused was immediately after arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 for six months, remarking that the accused had been in custody for twelve days; which was a sufficient lesson for him.

SMUGGLING TOBACCO INTO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Khairaj, fourth Presidency Magistrate, the Governor of the Common Prison charged one Rehman Sheriff Husen Sheriff for unlawfully introducing tobacco and bidies into the prison and thereby committing an offence punishable under Sect. 42 Act 9 of 1894. It appears that on the 1st July the accused was seen lingering about the prison gate by Ambaji Ramji, the watchman on duty. He was observed throwing a bundle of tobacco and bidies into the prison and was at once arrested and taken to the Superintendent of the Jail. The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship said that tobacco in any form was strictly prohibited in jail and sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PRECIOUS STONES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged one Kesrimal Khemraj, Hindu, with the thft of precious stones of the value of Rs. 3,000. The case for the prosecution was that Amichand Abhachand, a broker in precious stones, went to his office in Sheik Memon Street, on the 28th June and having hung up his coat sat down. He felt drowsy and closed his eyes. The accused entered the shop, removed the property from Amichand's coat and made off with it. He was however immediately arrested, when the property was found in his pocket.

The accused was convicted and as he had four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' regorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF BRASS PIECES.

Rozario Joseph, a Goanese residing at Baptist Road was yesterday charged by Inspector Hussain Takie before Mr. Khairaj, fourth Presidency Magistrate with the theft of several pieces of brass valued at Rs. 14-6. Mr. A. Hyland, the complainant stated that he was the owner of the Automobile Works at Hugher Road and that the accused had been in his employ for the last five years. Lately he had missed several pieces of brass. The accused acknowledged his guilt. Mr. Hyland then pleaded for a lenient punishment saying that the accused was a man of good character, had always done his work well and had served him faithfully for five years. His Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

THEFT OF TIN INGOTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Ali Aga Raja Aga of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Arjim Sakaram and Ganpat Ramji, two men employed in the Mint with the theft of a quantity of brass and tin Ingots, valued at Rs. 8 belonging to the Mint. It appeared from the evidence that a man was trying to dispose of the property in Galalwady, when he was arrested. He made a statement, in consequence of which the two accused were arrested. Both the accused pleaded guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT OF EGGS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Abdul Gani, a Mahomedan, lately a keeper in the Victoria Gardens with stealing rhea eggs of the value of Rs. 40 from the Gardens. On the 24th April the accused was caught red-handed while removing the eggs. He was convicted and sentenced to underago six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SARSWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The annual general meeting of this Association, which was established in 1902 for promoting the spread of education in the Goud Saraswat Brahman community, was held in the hall of the Chikitsaka Samuha at Girgaum on Sunday last. Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, J. P., Assistant Collector, Customs, was voted to the chair. The Honorary Secretary presented the 11th annual report of the Mandali which showed that the year under report was like the previous year one of steady progress and prosperity. The Mandali has on its roll 5 patrons, 57 life members and 918 ordinary members It has hitherto expended Rs. 17,500 exclusively towards helping 100 poor and deserving young students (both male and female) in their educational career in the different branches of education (including industrial and technical education). The Mandali's Reserve Fund now amounts to Rs. 12,500. A donation of Rs. 100 from Mr. Eknath Balkrishna Kamat, proprietor of Messrs. M. Kane and Company, who has now become a life member of the Mandali, was announced at the meeting. The Chairman in his speech alluded to the solid and substantial work done by the promoters of the Mandali in catering to the educational needs of the community during the past eleven years. He pointed out that education was the greatest need of the times and that all true progress depended on its spread in the different communities and congratulated the promoters on their efforts in that direction. He referred to the sad and untimely death of the late Mr. R. B. Wagle, M.A., Accountant General, Allahabad, who was one of the Mandali's Life Members and took great interest in its work. A cordial vote of thanks to Rao Bahadar Bhendare, terminated the proceedings.

THEFT AT KEMP'S.

Mr. A. Pell, manager of Messrs. Kemp and Company, has reported to the police that a case containing about 140 boxes of toilet powder, and valued at Rs. 210 has been missing since the 27th. ultimo from the Company's premises at Sassoon House.

Mr. Santdas, Sub-Postmaster, Hyderabad City Post Office, and Daltaram, peon, have each been awarded Rs. 50 for the assistance rendered by them in tracing and detecting the accused in the well-known theft of Government postage stamps.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS ... 5
HORNETS 0

In spite of the fact that the military team was confidently expected to score a decisive win, the public has been worked up to a sufficient pitch of enthusiasm to attend every match in good numbers. Unfortunately several minutes before half time a heavy shower began to fall and continuing through the interval only stopped some time after the resumption. By then the ground was converted from perfection to a very slippery condition. Possibly owing to the Sherwoods' being more at home on a heavy ground, a great change took place as whereas the Hornets were only one down in the first moiety they subsequently had four more put through their goal. On occasion the civilians broke away quite promisingly, but failed at the crucial moment and were generally on the defencive. The margin was large enough, but the military team were inclined to play about with the ball a bit too much and, especially when the ball was wet, should have shot more at long range. They kept their places admirably and the halves were always where they were wanted, worrying the opposing defence a good deal with well-judged lobs. The wing forwards gave their centres plenty of chances keeping carefully just o side, and though the centres were smart they hesitated too long. Boote and Boyd shewed up well and the backs kicked well, Edwards not seriously troubled. Of the Hornets, Navin did excellent work in goal and had no chance with the scoring shots though the James brothers did very well, especially the one on the right. Finnigan was useful at half, but, there was little combination in attack. The passing was wild and inaccurate, and the centres were generally too far back as well as nervous when at all likely to score. They went to pieces in the second half, when the Sherwoods improved their goal average materially. A fair number of "frees" went against them, Smedley the chief transgressor as on former occasions and he will do well to exercise more self control.

On opening the game, the Hornets had their share of the play, the Sherwoods getting dangerous through Carwood, who centred well to Smedley and Boote's shot being well saved. Shirley then gave Boote a soft chance but he missed and Navin fisted out well as Shirley rushed. A good move was then started by Boyd, but Shirley shot wide and the Hornets got away for Hampton to clear with a fine kick. H. James intercepted a good move the other end, being fouled as he jumped to head and a good shot by Shirley was well saved. Back again, Boyd got on and sent a hard drive just over, Boote later shooting narrowly to the right. Here a very heavy shower began to fall and a shot by Boote was cleared, the same player then being pulled up for off-side. The Hornets' defence worried very well, the halves dropping back to help the backs. They kept the Sherwoods out till near half time, when the ball came across to Shirley who was close in and drove home just inside the right post. They were pressing again when the whistle went.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS. 1 goal.
HORNETS ..... nil.

Re-starting, the Hornets came up well and Finnigan tried a good long shot. This being cleared, Boote got away prettily but, being tackled by H. James, the two went sprawling together in a puddle. The Hornets were up again, but soon driven back and Boyd, Carwood, Smedley, and Boote took part in a nice move, to be pulled up by H. James. Soon after, Boote was too slow and Smedley's shot was well saved, Wilkinson shooting over. Another run by the Hornets saw Byford stop Hyde. The sun now came out again, the Sherwoods now pressing hard and Navin saving a number of shots well, though the stopping of Shirley's shot was a trifle lucky. From a corner Boote headed narrowly to the left and H. James rushed his next shot, but Smedley got on and drove in a really fine high shot.

With all the forwards well up and only one back to pass, Cornfield lost the ball through keeping it too long and Boyd getting on took it to the other end and shot well, but Smedley sent to the right. Soon after Boyd got on again and a good centre was rushed in by Shirley.

A good shot by Smedley was saved, but fouls against him sent them back twice. They were back again, and the ball coming to Wilkinson he took a long shot, which went in high and Lard, perfectly judged.

On kicking off, the Sherwood centres combined admirably, the ball going out to Boyd, who centred into the goal mouth. Boote tapped in, but was off-side. They soon made up for this. Carwood centreing to Shirley, who had no difficulty in netting their fifth goal

Full time followed soon after with the score:—

Sherwood Foresters ..... 5 goals.
Hornets ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards (goal) Byford and Hampton (backs) Hitch, Wilkinson and Sutton (halves) Boyd, Shirley, Boote, Smedley and Carwood (forwards).

Hornets:—Navin (goal) H. and W. James (backs) Windsor, Ashton and Finnigan (halves) Cornfield, Donnagan, McDermott, Hyde and Downes (forwards).

Referee:—Mr. Moir.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Athletic v. All Blacks.
Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst, R. G. A.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS BODYGUARD.

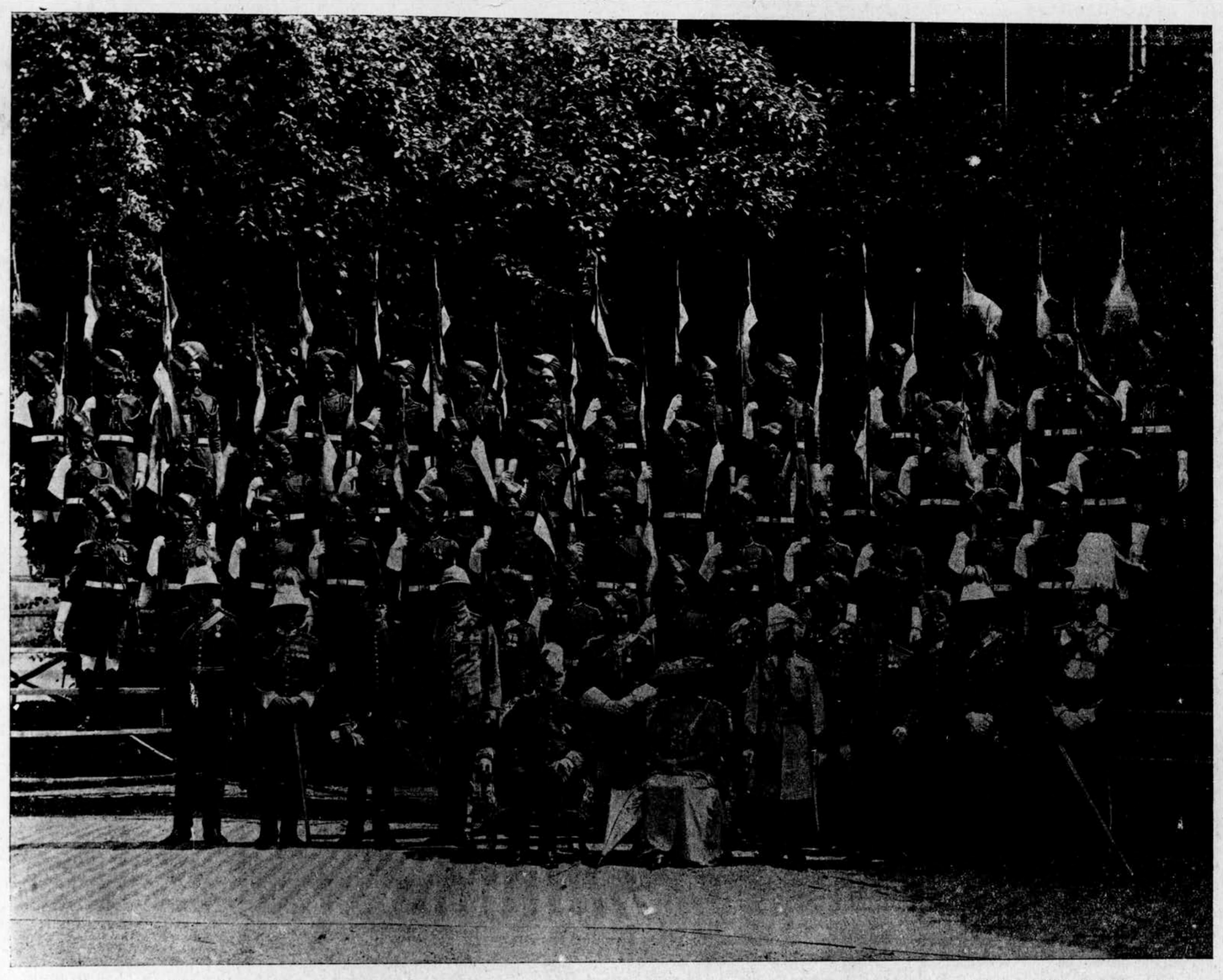


Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Block by the "Bombay Chronicle."*

A recent photograph of their Excellencies with the Staff and Bodyguard taken at Kirkee.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING.

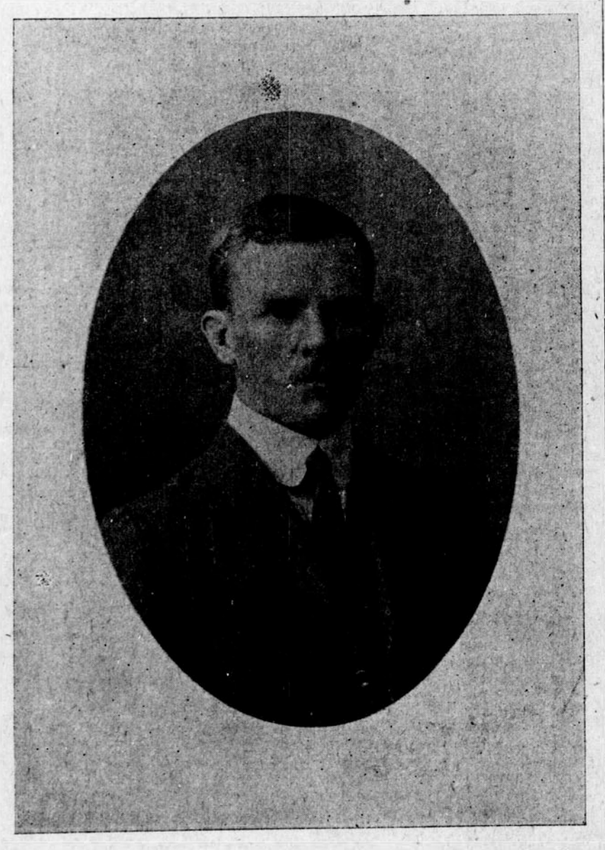
IN-FIGHTING—ITS MERITS.

There was an excellent article on professional boxing in the "Times," says "Gareth" in the "Referee," evidently written by someone who is thoroughly acquainted with the game in all its phases. One does not like to be told that "generally speaking, the American heavy-weight or middle-weight is slightly superior in physique to his English rival," but such is the assertion. The writer does not think, however, that it explains why the Englishman is so often knocked out in two or three rounds. This he attributes to the fact, or what he puts forward as the fact, that "the American style is appreciably better, more adaptable, and more resourceful than that which is taught by precept and by practice to the English boxer from the days of his apprenticeship." The English style, he thinks, is too stereotyped. Amrican instructors encourage the novices to utilise their peculiar gifts so that they may acquire styles of their own. The "Times" critic by no means disapproves of the in-fighting which has become such a frequent feature, notwithstanding that he admits it "involves a large amount of the work in holds." This struggling for the inside position may be effective, and of course the one object of a boxer is—or should be—to win; but to nineteen people out of twenty it is a tedious and at the same time irritating spectacle to see two men leaning on each other, each with his head on his opponent's shoulder—or sometimes one man's head under the other's chin—while they are to all appearance rather wrestling than boxing.

* * *

This the writer frankly admits, though he is, apparently, inclined to attribute the observer's displeasure to his want of appreciation of the details of the in-fighting so constantly practised. It may be so. At any rate, the spectacle is eminently unpleasing to the majority of those who go to see boxing, and as a very general rule there is nothing scientific about it. What one sees is mrely the holding and clinching of the uncouth, half-taught professional, who is apt to go as near to a foul as the usually too patient referee will permit. The old question of the proper place for the referee is again discussed, the writer being altogether in favour of the presence of the official in the ring. He does not tell us whether he furthermore considers that the referee ought to endeavour to part the men by force, but we may suspect that of this he could not approve. The argument in favour of the ring position is that unless the referee is close to the men he cannot know what is actually happening in the clinches, and he declares that there "have been cases where the honest boxer has been disqualified for holding when as a matter of fact it was his artful dodger of an opponent who was to blame." I cannot help thinking that this depends upon the competence of the referee, and that one who really does understand can see well enough from his chair, though his presence in it strikes the "Times," writer as "quaintly absured." The article is one which every lover of the sport ought to read.

Mr. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., C.I.E.



Block by the "Bombay Chronicle."

Municipal Commissioner of Bombay who has just accepted the Acting Commissionership of Sind.

GOLF.

WIN FOR COMMONS' LADIES.

The lady relatives of members of the House of Commons beat those of the Lords in the annual Ladies' Parliamentary golf match, played at Bishop Stortford on Thursday, June 12. Barker's trophy.

Lady Eva Cholmondeley, the captain of the Lords' side, wearing a grey golfing skirt and blue jacket, had a ding-dong contest with Mrs. Monier Wason, who was beaten on the last green. Mrs. Wason drove out of bounds. Lady Wilton, who lost her match with Miss Woodhouse, had bad luck in finding bunkers, while Lady Knaresborough, playing against Mrs R. Fleming, did not get into one bunker.

Mrs. Ellis Griffith, the Commons' captain, in a costume of salmon pink, was not in her best form. "I played the long game badly," she said, but she managed to beat Lady Ardee. In a most exciting game between Mrs. Percy Illingworth, the wife of the Government Chief Whip, and Mrs. Claude Rome, neither was ever more than 2 up. They were all square at the seventeenth, halved the eighteenth, and Mrs. Illingworth won at the nineteenth. The results were:

LORDS.		COMMONS.	
Lady Eva Cholmondeley (capt.)	1	Mrs. Monier Wason	0
Lady Wilton	0	Miss G. Woodhouse	1
Lady Ardee	0	Mrs. Ellis Griffith (capt)	1
Lady Cranworth	0	Miss Pryce Jones	1
Mrs. Claude Rome	0	Mrs. Percy Illingworth	1
Lady Knaresborough	1	Mrs. R. Fleming	0
Lady Wemyss (scratched)		Mrs. E. Chaplin Snowdon	1
	2		5

GEORGE GUNN'S BATTING FEAT.

STONEWALLING AND DASHING DISPLAY.

The extremes of caution and brilliancy in batting, writes Balin in the "Referee," could scarcely have been shown in more remarkable fashion than by George Gunn in the Notts and Yorkshire match on Saturday, 7th June at Trent Bridge. He took six hours to score 132 in his first innings, but when Yorkshire declared and gave him another chance he hit up 109 not out in eighty-five minutes. His excessively slow play on Friday caused people to leave the ground in sheer weariness. Whether any of the same people saw his dazzling second innings it is impossible to say. George Gunn at his best is a wonderful batsman, but somehow he has not taken quite the position in English cricket that should have been his. He made such an impression on the Sydney and Melbourne critics during his two tours in Australia that some of them wondered why he did not play in the Test matches last year.

CRICKET.

A TALE OF A TEST MATCH.

There is, of course, a tremendous lot of luck in captaincy, as was shown when England won that memorable Test at Nottingham in 1905, says the "Athletic News." I believe the true story of that case has never been told. A committee composed of "General" Hewett, L. C. H. Palairet, and J. H. J. Hornsby had watched every ball bowled. On the third day one of them "smelt rain" and began to fidget, what time "Jacker" went on batting long after they, who felt the day's play would be curtailed by an hour or two, thought it was necessary he should. So they passed a resolution that MacLaren should be invited to carry out a drink that had not been signalled for, and while handing it to Jackson to whisper honeyed words. The plot succeeded so well that even the Australians forgot later on to appeal against the light.

That was the match in which MacLaren sat on his bat and watched Armstrong's "width" theory rubbish go by the leg-side, with the utmost contempt. Not long afterwards, at Lord's, he played a glorious innings, chasing M'Leod's off theory on the off-side and Armstrong's best time-wasters on the leg-side, and banging all and sundry all over Lords. This dashing treatment of much the same bowling he had treated with disdain at Trent Bridge evoked from "Joe" Darling a chaffing "Hullo! Archie, why didn't you do that at Nottingham?" The prompt response was, "Because the conditions aren't the same. We want runs here at any cost. There you wanted wickets, and you weren't going to have mine with that muck, anyway."

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

REPORTED NEW CHALLENGE BY R. ARNST.

Richard Arnst, the New Zealander, who was beaten by Ernest Barry in a race for the sculling championship of the world on the Thames last summer, has (cables the "Daily Mail's" Sydney correspondent) issued a challenge to the winner of the forthcoming contest between Barry and Pearce. Arnst is again receiving the support of the men who backed him when he defeated Barry on the Zambesi two years ago. They stipulate, however, that Arnst shall undertake a thorough course of training.

Dr. Thacker, of New Zealand, who is Arnst's principal backer, is at present in Sydney, and he declares that Arnst was suffering from ptomaine poisoning when he was beaten by Barry on the Thames. He adds that the present challenge is a challenge to the world.

THE DERBY.

LIFE'S REAL LITTLE TRAGEDIES.

It was a wonderful Derby, dramatic, sensational, humorous, and tragic. But the most dramatic situation occurred after Craganour's number had gone up as the winner, says "Referee." The news that Craganour had won was telegraphed and cabled all over the world, and everybody who had drawn Craganour in a sweep. But let me tell you a little story. Half a dozen men who were lunching in a private room at a hotel in the Strand sent out to see the result of the Derby. The waiter came back and said, "Craganour has won." Then one of the men uttered a cry of joy. He had drawn Craganour in a big sweep, and the first prize was £2,000.

Instantly he ordered a magnum of champagne for his friends, ran into the telephone room, rang up his wife, telephoned her the good news, and heard her call aloud to the children, "Daddy has won two thousand pounds!" He heard the children cheering, then he dropped the receiver on the hook and went back and ordered another magnum because the first one had given out.

The little party stopped in their private room in the hotel for about half an hour drinking champagne and smoking half-crown cigars, and then they sallied out into the Strand. And the first thing they saw in flaming letters on a newspaper contents bill was "Craganour Disqualified," and on another "100 to 1 the Winner." That is what I call one of life's real little tragedies.

OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW.

"DAILY MAIL" JUMPING PRIZE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 1

At the Horse Show, Olympia, to-d in the competition for the "Dail M cup for individual jumping, a Fr officer was placed first, and a Ru officer bracketed second with an lish officer.

MUSKETRY MATCHES.

(From Our Correspondent.

SIMLA, Ju

The following Musketry mat open for competition during the 1913-1914.

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's prizes—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to present the following Musketry prizes to be competed for by Volunteer Corps. A silver cup to be competed for by Railway Volunteer corps. A silver cup to be competed for by non Rail Volunter corps. (C) Bronze medals to the members of the winning teams of (A) and (B).

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to present the following Musketry prizes. (A) A silver cup for British regular troops and Volunteers. (B) A silver cup for Indian troops.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 1

Yorkshire beat Somerset at Br ford by an innings and 25 runs.

Northants beat Glousectershire at Bristol by an innings and 153 runs.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We shall be very grateful if you will allow us the use of your columns for making appeal to the public on behalf of the charitable institution of which we are trustees. We have at the present time in our charge 88 children, and we are regularly refusing applicants for admission, not because our building will not contain more, but because our income is hardly adequate to provide for those we already have. These 88 children cost us last year in round figures Rs. 25,000 to maintain, the expenditure being roughly Rs. 10,000 on education and Rs. 15,000 on board and maintenance. To meet this annual outgoing of Rs. 25,000 we have the following tolerably constant income:—From Government Grants Rs. 7,000; interest on endowments Rs. [illegible]; School fees Rs. 3,500; that is to say we have exactly half the permanent income we require, and are absolutely dependent on the charity of the public to provide us with the balance. Last year the sum provided by the public reached a total of nearly Rs. 14,000, but a very considerable portion of this was due to a legacy and donations of this kind cannot be expected to recur, and up to the 30th of June this year our receipts from voluntary contributions amount to Rs. 4,964. If the public will not assist us in our endeavour the only possible course open to us is to contract our usefulness, and endeavour to provide for a less number of children. We feel, however, that the education of these children is a good and useful work, and we appeal with confidence to the public to assist us in continuing it at least to its present extent.—Yours, etc.,

Sir,

EDWIN JAMES BOMBAY.
W. A. HAIG BROWN.
C. RICHARDSON
(Hon. Treasur

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to Mr. C. Richard 23, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FATE OF [illegible]EN EXPLOR

MARCH ON ALL FOURS IN THE DARK.

A harrowing story is told by the survivors of the luckless Schroeder-Stranz Arctic expedition, wired the Tromsoe (Norway) correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," on June 11.

Their ship the Herzog Ernest, being frozen up at Treuerenburg Bay, Spitzbergen, was abandoned on September 23, but the Norwegian members of the expedition returned to her. The German members who pushed on for Polehjem, on Mossel Bay, found travelling difficult, and broke up into two parties. Drs. Dettmers and Mossers determined to make for Advent Bay. Nothing more has been heard of them, and they must be dead. The others decided to return to the ship, but Captain Ritscher later formed another party consisting of Dr. Ruediger and Herren Rave, Eberhardt, Stenersen, and Rotvold, and they decided to make for Advent Bay. After a five days' march Dr. Ruediger, who was suffering from frost-bite, had to be left with Herr Rave at a hut while the others pushed ahead to obtain medical aid.

For seven weeks Reudiger and Rave waited with neither aid nor news. Their food supply dwindled till they had only one meal daily of mildewed oats and salt meat. Their last shirt was used in making bandages. At last they abandoned all hope of relief, and were forced to make a last effort to reach the ship. Ruediger's foot was frozen and crumbling bit by bit; his fingers were frostbitten and caused him agony. Yet Rave made for him a wonderful mechanical boot with fragments of leather, cloth from a jacket, and wood of a ski, so that Ruediger could just totter along.

A CAKE OF SCRAPINGS.

For food Rave made a cake of scrapings from some barrels of rotten flour and decayed meat. Their only protection from the cold was a sleeping bag. They travelled four hours at a time, and then rested. Gradually their food was consumed. They were in darkness, starving and crippled, and their only chance was to march and reach Polehjem or die. By their iron determination they gained that place on November 27, and there found some mouldy biscuits. Of these Rave made soup. They rested three days, and recovered some degree of strength to accomplish the last stretch and reach the ship. In the final dash Rave dragged Ruediger along, and they succeeded in gaining the vessel on December [illegible].

Meanwhile Captain Ritscher and his party marched for eight days, and arrived at an old trappers' hut stayed there five days making sledges. They then struck inland, but were driven back by furious blizzards and compelled to wait till they had the light of the moon. Such terrible weather prevailed that they were still further delayed for another month. They started once more and gained the head of Westfjord. Here Eberhardt was so exhausted that he declared he would rather return to the ship than continue the journey. After a consultation Stenersen and Rotvold decided to return with Eberhardt.

"LIKE POLAR BEARS."

Ritscher and one dog struggled on in biting weather, living in the open, with no shelter. Their rations were a handful of barley daily for a week, after which they had no food. They gained Thordesen none the less, and tried to make for the Observatory, but could not reach it from weakness. Exhausted and starving, Ritscher and the dog leapt upon a sheet of young ice floating in the water, when Ritscher fell through it twice and had his right hand and both feet frozen.

Yet in this condition, with desperate determination, he crossed the new ice and reached the Arctic Coal Company's houses at Advent Bay, delirious and famished. The company officials say that they saw two objects, which they took for Polar bears approaching. They were Ritscher and his dog, white with frost and snow.

The last stages of the journey were accomplished on hands and knees. The company's doctor examined Ritscher and amputated the toes of his right foot, the big toe of his left foot, and the little finger of his right hand.

The last act of this Arctic tragedy is shrouded in mystery. On December 19 Stenersen, Rotvold, and Eberhardt had started back for the ship, leaving Ruediger and Rave. The marching was difficult; the weather fearful. Eberhardt complained of pains in his head.

According to Rotvold, Eberhardt said in English, "I cannot move." Stenersen replied in English, "Eberhardt, you know you must do all you can to reach the hut on Mossel Bay. It is not far now. We have no sleeping bags and cannot stop here." Eberhardt answered, "I will do my best." All kept together for an hour. Then Stenersen and Rotvold reached the top of a hill, and when they looked back Eberhardt was gone.

They searched for a quarter of an hour, but no trace could be found of him. He had vanished as if by magic. How no one knows. This is the enigma in this gruesome drama. Stenersen and Rotvold waited for hours in the hope that he would appear. He never came, and he must be lying dead in that icy waste. Stenersen and Rotvold reached the ship on Christmas Day.

As for Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz, Herr Sandleben, Dr. Meyer, and Herr Schmidt, they left the ship on August 15 to explore the north-east island of Spitzbergen, and nothing more has been heard of them.

FAMOUS ACTRESS AND THE CHANCELLOR.

DEPUTATION FROM TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

Miss Lena Ashwell was one of the principal speakers of a deputation from the Women's Tax Resistance League which on June 10, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The deputation consisted of Mrs. Louis Fagan, Miss Amy Hicks, Miss Lena Ashwell, Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, Mrs. E. Ayres Purdie and Mrs. Cecil Chapman, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Miss Amy Hicks said that although for all other purposes the married woman was allowed to have a separate income yet for purposes of taxation her income was considered part of her husband's. This imposed a cash loss to the wife.

Miss Lena Ashwell said: "I have for over 15 years paid income tax on my earnings as an actress. I pay full income tax on the little money I have invested, and have never tried to get any abatement. I hold the lease, and for several years I have managed the Kingsway Theatre, and have paid full income tax under my own name. I have no grievance against the income tax; on the contrary, I have always felt it a duty and privilege to contribute towards the national expenditure.

HER HUSBAND'S ASPIRATIONS.

"This year my accountants sent in the usual statements, which were accepted by the surveyor. But instead of the tax paper being sent as usual to me, it was sent to Dr. H. J. F. Simpson (the name being incorrectly spelt), addressed to him at the Kingsway Theatre with 'for wife' in brackets. My manager at first did not know for whom it was intended and sent it back. The Kingsway Theatre and all that it represents are entirely an unknown world to my husband. He has never been an actor, nor has he any aspirations in that direction."

"He has never been my manager," she continued, "in financial or artistic matters, at any rate—(laughter)—and he has no desire to study the workings of a profession in which I had already made sums, on which I paid a considerable amount of income-tax, before I was aware of his existence, although he assures me he was aware of mine. (Laughter.)

"I have the highest idea and appreciation of his talents, which lie in a different world, but I can assure you he would be quite incapable of giving a just return to the Government of my work or the money I have made by it. His ignorance of the theatre makes him quite the last man I should ask to give a correct statement of any theatrical business.

"May I point out also that the method of collecting a tax from me is unreasonable? If I am not a person, but an appendage, it should be impossible for me to be on the list of the tax-payers. I would ask how you, or any other Walton Health golf champion, would like to find you had no name, but must be referred to in brackets when you were parting with your hard-earned sovereigns for the nation's good. Surely anything that is a parenthesis, in brackets, should not be on the list of those who support the expenses of the great nation."

Miss Ashwell's speech caused considerable merriment, the Chancellor joining in the laughter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

After hearing other members of the deputation.

Mr. Lloyd George said he agreed with everything that had been said as to the present form of the law. It rather treated married women as if they had no legal existence at all. He also agreed that that was a legal humiliation.

"The difficulty, of course," he said, "is one of a practical character. It would involve, in he first place, my finding a million and a half of revenue elsewhere immediately." He then pointed out that a man with an income £700 was entitled to a deduction of £70, but suppose the wife had also an income of £700: they would be entitled—if one considered separate incomes for purposes of deductions—to a reduction of £140, whereas the household which had an income of £700 would only be entitled to £70. If he accepted the principle he should have to find a million and a half. It would mean that household with a small income would be taxed to the extent of an additional ½d. in the £ in order to relieve the burdens upon a household in receipt of £1,400 a year, which was obviously unfair.

The present position of the law was undoubtedly an anomalous one. It was true that the husband got an exemption, but he also got the liability. The case of Dr. Wilks was one in point. In that case the husband was sent to prison in respect of the tax on his wife's income.

Mr. Lloyd George added he would like to hear what his advisers said with regard to particular grievances mentioned by Miss Lena Ashwell and others, which seemed to be grievances which might very well be redressed. He would also consider the other points put forward.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BRIGANDS.

Armed brigands who made an attack on the house of Mr. John Pavoni, the British vice-consul at Poti, in Trans-Causasia, met with more than their match in Mr. Pavoni and his brother, writes the "Daily Chronicle." A thrilling account of the desperate attack and its repulsion by the two brother is related in a Reuter message from St. Petersburg. It shows that the two brothers fought desperately against the almost overwhelming band of brigands and succeeded in driving them off. Several of them were wounded, and the leader died of his wounds.

"At half-past nine in the evening," Mr. John Pavoni said, "I was sitting in the dinnig-room with my eldest brother Henry, taking tea, when suddenly I heard the key in the lock of the outside back-door being turned. This was followed by the slight creaking of the door as it was opened. I got up to find out what was happening.

"However, my little daughter Helen, who had been pouring out tea for us, was before me. She ran to the door and opened it, but with great presence of mined slammed it immediately, and, shouting 'Brigands!' crouched down in a corner of the dining-room.

FIRST SHOTS.

"My brother was armed with a revolver and I had a Webley automatic pistol. Henry rushed towards the door, but before he had touched the handle the door opened from the outside and the brigands were facing us. Without hesitation my brother fired point-blank at the first one, giving him two bullets in the chest. As the wounded man staggered back, a second brigand took his place and pointed his rifle at me. I got in my shot first and with effect, for he turned on his heels and made off.

"At the same moment three more of the brigands dashed into the dining room. In the meantime their accomplices were firing at us from the verandah, and our escape from death can only be described as miraculous. I hit the leader of the band, and he fell on his back. But he was up again in an instant and hurled himself towards me. I fired a second time, and once more he dropped to the floor.

"I thought he was dead, and turned to help my brother, who was holding his own against the others. I had only time to get one shot in, when I received a stunning blow on the head from behind, and fell like a stone, losing consciousness for a few seconds.

"On opening my eyes I saw the brigand chief Mikaberidze over me with his rifle clubbed. My pistol was still in my hand, and I gave him one full in the chest. He nearly fell, but managed to totter towards the doorway. I reeled up and caught him by the coat, and shot him for the third time. Then he vanished, and with his disappearance the rest of the brigands seemed to lose courage.

INCESSANT FIRING.

"My brother and I fired incessantly at them, and finally drove them away from the house after pursuing them to the top of the backdoor steps. The brigands were all armed with rifles, revolvers, and long knives. As far as I could judge they numbered about 10 or 12 men, and the fight in the dining-room lasted between five and ten minutes, during which time some 40 shots were exchanged.

"The police found Mikaberidze's dead body in a neighbouring street. He had received four wounds. He was one of the most notorious brigand in Gouria, and since his escape from Siberia 12 years ago had terrorised the district. One of my native servant girls let the gang into the house. She has made a confession, and is now under arrest."

MYSTERY OF MISSING WIFE.

"HELD PRISONER BY A BAND OF CRIMINALS."

Through the medium of the post the police have received news that Mrs. Olga M. Houseman, wife of a well-to-do resident at Sheepshead Bay, near Coney Island, for whose supposed murderers they had been searching for more than a week, is alive, wired the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on June 12.

Ten days ago Mrs. Houseman went rowing alone in the bay. She did not return home, and her anxious husband gave the alarm to the police, who two days later found the boat bottom up in an inlet near Crocodile Island. One of the oars was broken, and attached to a rowlock was a fragment of the missing woman's dress. As she was known to be carrying a considerable sum of money, the authorities ascribed her disappearance to an undiscovered band of men who have recently committed a series of crimes, including murder and burglary on the shores of Sheepshead Bay.

The bay was still searched for the body of the presumably murdered woman when the police this morning received a registered letter written by Mrs. Houseman and saying. "Stop searching for me. I am alive and well. I do not wish my disappearance to lead to anyone being accused of a crime. I left home by my own free will." Later the missing woman's mother, who is distracted, received a note posted in New York, in which the writer declared: "I am sorry now for what I have done, but I was unhappy. Please get the police to stop searching for me."

The letters are authentic, but Mr. Houseman assures the police that he is convinced that his wife wrote the letters under compulsion, and that she is being held a prisoner by a band of criminals.

THE MENACE OF PAN-ISLAMISM.

Broadly speaking, Pan-Islamism is the idea of uniting all the followers of Mohammed. But for what purpose? By what means? Before these questions, writes the "Review of Reviews," the dream of unity at once breaks down. Albert Edwar, has collected a mass of first-hand information on the subject, and his contribution to the North American Review will arouse serious thoughts.

There are three distinct and mutually hostile elements in the Pan-Islamic movement, the "Old Guard," the "Europeanised" Mohammedans, and the section which unquestionably owes its popularity to the widespread belief that it is making practical preparations for the Holy War:—

From the point of view of immediate politic the Colonial administration of North Africa and India are most interested in the last section of Pan-Islamists, who are not only talking about a militant re-birth of Mohammedanism, but are also actively preparing for it. But it is very hard to get credible information. The only sure fact is that no infidel knows with any certainty what is happening. the French in North Africa are divided into two camps, those who believe that a Holy War is a serious and imminent menace and those who scoff at the idea. The subject is taboo in the fools," and are answered by the epithet "timorous." Our personal experience leads us to believe that the majority of the French who have lived long enough in the country to know the language do not scoff. They may not lose sleep over the spectre, they may not—very few do—believe that Pan-Islamism will triumphantly drive the French flag from Africa, but they do not scoff at the possibility of serious trouble.

There is the same difference of opinion among the English officers and administrators in Egypt, but the question is not so bitter among them. Their unquestioning faith in "Anglo-Saxon luck" keeps them from worrying. "We put down the Sepoy rebellion in India," one of them told me, "we smashed the Mahdi, and we can do it again." But the reconquest of India was a horribly expensive thing, and Gordon was not the only Englishman whose life was lost before they smashed the Mahdi. But the English are so used to living on the edge of a volcano that they have lost the habit of worry.

MILITANTRUMS.

SUICIDE OF CRIMINALS.

The cause of Woman's Suffrage has received the hardest blows from its own familiar friends, and it will probably take the public a generation to "forget and forgive" the recent ebullition of lawlessness. Incendiarism and other anti-social crimes cannot be excused in political warfare, says the "Review of Reviews," by the Jesuitical aphorism that "the end justifies the means," or we should indeed be within sight of the "end of all things." Parliament cannot escape its share of the blame in allowing the red tape of procedure to strangle the growth of freedom. The Home Secretary should not always be intimidated by the fear of a sentimental *revanche* which the deliberate suicide in gaol of a criminal suffragette might be supposed to raise against the Government. If we are to preserve any regard for the Law it must be administered from the high seat of Justice without prejudice, and to open the prison doors at the dictate of the obdurate hunger-striker is to repeal the criminal code without the sanction of Parliament. The militants have pinned their faith to an unthinkable ideal of legislation by dynamite, and if they desire the suicide's fate by deliberate abstention from food, who should say them nay? Only the most fantastic reasoning can lay the blame at the door of the Government, whose plain duty is to respect the findings of the duly appointed Courts of the land, and administer the law without fear or favour of any person. To continue in the present aimless course is to put a premium on law-breaking.

WANTED A WIFE.

PROPOSALS TO EMIGRANT BY 116 WOMEN.

The Bury St. Edmunds Board of Guardians are forwarding letters from 116 young women to Albert E. Ayton, of Byron, near London, Ontario, the Canadian settler who wrote asking the board to help him find a wife.

It was stated at a recent meeting of the board that the letters had come from women in all parts of the country who had seen the settler's letter in the newspapers. The letters are being forwarded unopened.

What is a lady? "The one person one must always be careful to describe as a lady," says Mrs. Alice Perrin, "is the female who is most unlikely to be one." But what is a lady? In such a matter an illustration is perhaps of more value than a definition. Mr. G. W. E. Russell has a story of a house-surgeon of a London hospital who "was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound he said, 'I cannot make out what sort of animal bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite, and too large for a dog's.' 'Oh sir,' replied the patient, 'it wasn't an animal, it was another lady.'"

COSTLY DEGENERACY

HIGH WAGES AND LOW TAXES BY EUGENIC REFORM.

Major Leonard Darwin, fourth son of Charles Darwin, elected to his third year of office as president of the Eugenics Education Society, spoke at the annual meeting on June 12th, of the financial and other gains that would arise from a decrease of degeneracy, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Expenditure on law, police, the poor, and lunatic asylums in the United Kingdom, he said, amounted to £48,000,000 a year. The impost for national insurance amounted to £25,000,000 a year. This sum would be diminished, or the benefits would be increased, if there were fewer of the unfit among the insured. Wages were closely correlated with the value of the work done, and a diminution in the number of shirkers and weaklings in the ranks of labour would inevitably increase the rate of wages.

Charitable expenditure, amounting to £10,000,000 a year, represented largely funds supplied by the fit for the support of the unfit. In fact, a decrease of degeneracy would be in many ways a great financial gain to all. It would mean the production of much additional wealth, and that wealth would be better spent when made.

Eugenic reform, if successful, would lower taxation, raise real wages, facilitate commercial competition, and increase the security of the country in time of war.

In things wholly immaterial great benefits would be felt, for a diminution in the number of the insane, the criminal, the feeble-minded, the diseased, and the wastrel annually brought into the world, would mean the removal of a terrible burden of unmerited misery, whilst an increase in the output of men and women of character and ability would not only add to the reputation of our country, but would also add to the happiness of its inhabitants held to be in the power of this generation to bestow on our country in the future by now resolutely grappling with the problem of human heredity. (Cheers.)

The growing importance of the movements was shown, adds the "Daily Chronicle", by the large attendance of well-known people at the meeting, held at the Grafton Galleries. Branches and affiliated societies are springing up throughout the Empire. New Zealand leads the Overseas Dominions, but the first Australian branch has been opened at Sydney, and Perth is following her example. As an outcome of the International Congress last July, Italy, France and Denmark have now founded Eugenic Societies or Committees for research and propaganda.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HARICOT BEAN SOUP.
CHINGREE PUFFS.
TONGUE MOULDS.
FOWL A LA D'ESCARS.
CHICKEN LIVER PATTIES.
PISTACHIO CREAM.

Haricot Beans, As. 3. Shell fish, As. 8. Tongues, As. 2-6. Fowl, As. 14. Pistachio, As. 8. Potato, As 2. Vegetables, As. 4. Odds and ends, As. 2. Eggs, As. 3. Total 2-14-6.

HARICOT BEAN SOUP.

Put a small teacupful of Haricot Beans to soak over night. In a tablespoonful of butter fry some onion and celery sliced, drain the beans as dry as possible and put them in with the vegetables, cover them closely and let the whole steam in the fat at the side of the fire for 20 minutes. Now add a good seer of water, salt, peppercorns and simmer all for three hours. Rub through a sieve, return to the pan and add a cup of milk with seasoning to taste, simmer for ten minutes and serve with fried sippets.

CHINGREE PUFFS.

Make a dryfish curry of any shell fish shredded, as follows. In a tables poonful of ghee fry a sliced onion and when brown add a dessertspoonful of curry powder or paste, fry it with the onion, add the minced shell fish with salt, and cook till a nice brown. Set aside to cool, and meanwhile make some good short crust and roll it into thinnish portions as for jam puffs. Fill them with the curry mixture and close them carefully with a little water. Boil some good ghee in a frypan and when it begins to smoke put in the puffs and cook to a light brown. They should puff up very light. Drain well and, serve on a paper doyley.

TONGUE MOULDS.

Pound two or three sheep's tongues to a paste after carefully removing all gristle, skin, etc., mix in with the meat 2 tablespoonfuls of mashed potato, one of butter and two well beaten eggs, with a little green chilli, onion juice, pepper and salt. Have ready some cooked macaroni and lie with it some small China moulds, fill with the meat mixture and bake for six or eight minutes. Turn them out on a puree of any vegetable, green if possible, and garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.

FOWL A LA D'ESCARS.

Reserve the liver of the fowl for the savoury, use the giblets to make a large cupful of good stock. Lard the trussed fowl with strips of bacon, braise it in a scaled dekchie in the oven with a very little of the stock, a carrot, an onion, a green chilli, etc., and half a wineglass of any white wine. When ready turn the gravy and the rest of the stock into a good brown sauce and pour over the fowl as sent to table.

CHICKEN LIVER PATTIES.

Remove the gall from the liver, wash it well and dry it; cut it into small pieces and toss it over the fire in a little butter for five minutes. Line some patty pans with good crust and fill them with the liver, adding rather a high flavouring and a little of the brown sauce from the fowl. Cover the patties with paste, brush over with beaten egg and bake in the oven for 20 minutes. Serve either hot or cold.

PISTACHIO CREAM.

Blanch four tablespoonfuls of pistachio nuts and pound them to a paste with a little rose water. Flavour half a seer of cream, with a little brandy, sugar and lime juice, add the nut paste and let it just come to the boil. Serve it in custard glasses and sprinkle the top with finely minced angelica.

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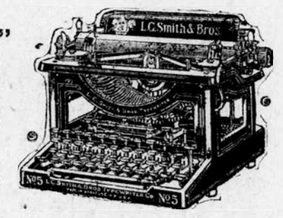

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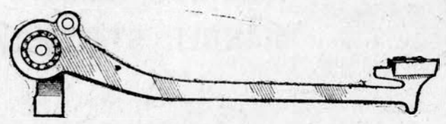

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